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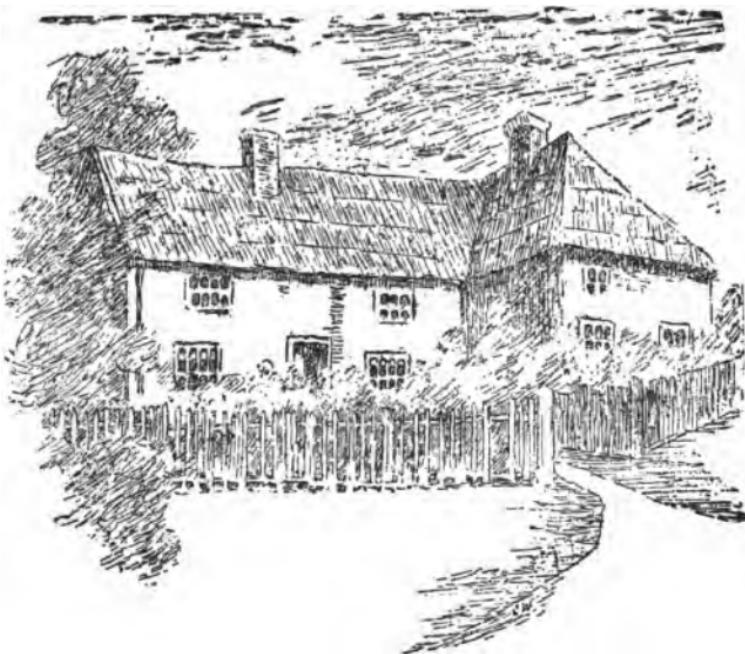


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**COLONIAL FAMILIES OF AMERICA**







Bradford Homestead  
Aystonfield England

Gosonias  
Families.  
of America  
• 65 •

Frances M. Smith

Vol. I

Frank Hoffmann  
Genealogical Company  
New York  
1909

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## PREFACE

This volume contains forty of the two hundred and eighty sketches by Miss Smith which constitute the present series (seven volumes) of **COLONIAL FAMILIES OF AMERICA**. These little brochures are in no sense "genealogies." Particular pedigrees or lineages are seldom given, except in cases of eminent Americans.

The sketches derive their peculiar value from the fact that they present, briefly, the general history linked with a surname—a comprehensive outline, equally interesting to all who bear the name or descend from ancestors who bore it. For the great mass of Americans, who, not being specialists, are unfamiliar with the extensive technical literature of genealogy and heraldry, it is hoped that these volumes will serve the useful purpose of an interesting general introduction to the most fascinating of pursuits, the tracing of one's ancestry.

To this end Miss Smith has sought out the quaint and the picturesque; and her sketches, full of life and point, are delightfully entertaining. Nevertheless, the preparation of a single one sometimes has required the consultation of a score of general authorities, besides three or four regular genealogies. Those familiar with the mistakes which abound in such works will know how to make allowances for their repetition in a popular compilation based upon them.

In the sketch of a family, as a rule, Miss Smith discusses the origin of the surname; refers to prominent European families of the name; gives an account of the

coats-of-arms, often confusedly numerous, with particular reference to those claimed by Americans; distinguishes between American families of the same name which spring from different immigrant founders; and mentions individuals of the name who figured prominently in Colonial times or as Revolutionary soldiers.

Most of the family names treated are widespread. For example, the sixty "common names of the world," as enumerated by Lower, are included. There are few Americans of Colonial stock, therefore, who will not find at least ten or twenty of their ancestral families in the list. Miss Smith's work will have a special value for Americans, interested in their ancestral lines, who do not enjoy access to the great genealogical libraries, or do not possess the means, the leisure, the patience, or the experience demanded for successful genealogical research. But even to those desirous of tracing out their immediate ancestry, line by line, and generation by generation, these sketches afford a general survey and point of departure; after which the search must be continued in larger technical works and among original records.

A vast amount of detailed information, not included in these sketches, is in the possession of the Author and Publishers, who gladly will render to inquirers any assistance in their power. And as other volumes of **COLONIAL FAMILIES** are contemplated, additional to the seven in the present series, correspondence is invited and information solicited regarding families which might appropriately be included.

**FRANK ALLABEN.**

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## **BACON FAMILY**



## BACON FAMILY

TRACE BACK TO NORMANDY—NAME ON BATTLE ABBEY ROLL—ROMANTIC CAREER OF NATHANIEL OF VIRGINIA

Tradition has it that the Bacons came from Bayeux, France, the original form of the name. If so, it has undergone an almost unrecognizable change.

Then there is a more plausible theory, and doubtless the correct one. A seigniory in Normandy was called Bacon, or Bacun. The first to bear this, as a surname in England, was the great-grandson of Trimbald, who was one of the Conqueror's knights. Taking the name Bacon was only a resumption of the ancient Norman name, which still exists in France. The "great Suffolk family of Bacon," as it is called, is descended from Grimbald.

We have a record that William Bacon, 1082, endowed the Abbey of Holy Trinity, at Caen.

Baconthorpe is the name of a village in Norfolk. The family has been seated at Somerset and Rutland for centuries. York House, London, and Redgrave, Suffolk, were family estates.

"Lord Keeper Bacon," the Keeper of the Great Seals, in Elizabeth's reign, by whom he was knighted, was Sir Nicholas Bacon. His son was the illustrious Lord Bacon, who, as we all know (?), wrote Shakespeare's plays!

Several manors in Suffolk were granted to Sir Nicholas, by Henry VIII. He lived at Redgrave House.

On Battle Abbey Roll we find the name, which shows that the family was represented at the battle of Hastings. The orthography varies, as found on the Roll—Bacun, Bachun, and Bajocis being the forms, which by the wise ones are translated into to-day's name, Bacon.

The Massachusetts settler was Michael Bacon, who was born in Suffolk. In 1640 he was helping to found the town of Dedham.

From a record of the day, we have the following interesting bit: "Agreed that the towne of Dedham shall enterteyne Mr. Bacon, Samuel Cooke, and Mr. Smith, and afford to them such accommodations of upland and medowe as their estates shall Requier." He and wife Alice died the same year and month, she April 2, 1648, and he sixteen days later. An inventory gives the value of his estate, £54, 15 s., 4 d.

His eldest son Michael was one of the proprietors of Woburn; he is also mentioned as a citizen of Billerica, and one of the soldiers of Philip's war. Any, therefore, who trace back to him, may claim membership with the Society of Colonial Wars. He was "Michael thrice blessed," that is, he married three times. Mary ——; Mary Richardson, 1655, and Mary Noyes, 1670.

The "principal inhabitant" of Billerica, Jonathan Bacon, another great-grandson of Michael, the pilgrim, was representative to the General Court, and appointed "to assemble the people in the first town meeting, Oct. 6, 1729." Two wives, each named Elizabeth, fell to his lot—Elizabeth Giles and Elizabeth Hancock, widow of Benjamin Wyman of Woburn. One Bacon marriage connection traces back to John and Priscilla Alden, thus giving descendants affiliation, if desired, with the Mayflower Society.

Roxbury, Bridgewater, and Bedford are other homes of the Bacons. In Bedford the house, built the latter part of the seventeenth century, is still standing. There six generations of Bacons were born.



The founder of the New Hampshire branch of the family was Jacob, great-grandson of Michael, the pilgrim. The first Harvard graduate of the Bacon family was Jacob, class of 1731. He was town clerk and treasurer of Keene, N. H., where he was called the "worthy Mr. Bacon." He was pastor of the Third Church in Plymouth, and his Bible is preserved in Pilgrim Hall. He, too, had the luck to get two wives, named Mary: Mary Wood, and, upon her taking off, Mary Whitney.

Mary was a favorite name with the Bacons, when they were scanning the horizon in search of wives. Michael's brother Daniel married Mary, daughter of Thomas Reed, who was born in Essex, England. John, another son of the pilgrim Michael, was also a bold soldier boy in Philip's war. His home was Dedham.

Of twenty-six minute men from Bedford, in the "Concord fight," six were Bacons. Lieutenant John was killed in this engagement. Every State had its representatives of this family in the Continental Army from the time the first gun was fired till the close of the war.

One patriot, Edmund Bacon, of Virginia, was honored with a gift of books from Washington.

It has been said that if Nathaniel Bacon lived longer—he died at the age of thirty-four, in 1676—the independence of America might have come 100 years earlier than it did. His untimely death postponed the great Declaration and the starry flag a round century.

Nathaniel Bacon was born in Suffolk, and he had the best blood of Britain in his veins. When about thirty years old he joined the Jamestown settlement, in Virginia, and at first was a leader of the aristocrats—rich, handsome, intellectual, like many of his neighbors, he lived in princely style. But at heart he was a democrat of the democrats, a man who loved justice and right, and it took him but a little while to declare himself squarely on the side of the people.

The "first American rebel," he is called. Against Governor Berkeley, the royalist, and the aristocrats, Bacon soon declared war to the knife.

In 1675 there was a great Indian uprising, and Berkeley did nothing about it, but Bacon acted. A military force, made up of the plain people, elected Bacon as their general, and plans were made for securing peace and safety in the colony. On July 4, 1676, the fearless leader, with his several hundred patriots, demanded the governor's signature to his commission as general, setting out at once, on his march against the Indians. He had no sooner gone, however, than Berkeley proclaimed him a rebel—a patriot, we call him. Bacon's romantic career has been made the subject of a novel.

Drummond, also a patriot and one of Bacon's chief supporters, fell into Berkeley's hands.

"Mr. Drummond," said the Governor, "you are very welcome. I am more glad to see you than any man in Virginia. Mr. Drummond, you shall be hanged in half an hour." He was executed forthwith. In all, Berkeley put to death over twenty persons who had been associated with Bacon—who had died of a fever. When Charles II. heard of the Governor's wholesale hangings, he said: "That old fool has put to death more men than I did for the murder of my father." Only six out of the fifty-nine judges who had sentenced Charles to death were executed.

The coat-of-arms here given is ascribed to Nathaniel Bacon, whose name appears upon the records of Middletown, Conn., 1653, and upon the New Haven records eight years later. He was son of William, of Stretton, England, and probably a descendant of Sir Nicholas Bacon.

The arms are: Gules, on a chief, argent, two mullets, sable, pierced of the second.

Crest: A boar, passant, ermine, armed and hoofed, or.

## 20 COLONIAL FAMILIES OF AMERICA

Motto: *Mediocria firma*—“Mediocrity is stable.”

The boar symbolizes hospitality. Gules denotes military courage. Says Shakespeare,

“Follow thy drum;

With man’s blood paint the ground gules, gules.”

Argent is the emblem of sincerity; sable of constancy; or, of generosity, and ermine always symbolizes dignity and rank.

## **BAILEY FAMILY**





Bailey



## BAILEY FAMILY

### OF FRENCH ORIGIN—NAME HAS A VARIED ORTHOGRAPHY—CHARACTERISTICS COURAGE AND INTEGRITY

The name Bailey as a surname is probably from the town Bailli, in the arrondissement of Neufchatel. Bailie is a township in Cumberland, and Bailey the name of one in Lancashire.

The spelling of the name has never been uniform. In France the usual orthography is Baailly; in Scotland, Baillie, and in England and America, Baily, Bailey, and Bayley. Other variations of the name are Baille, Balai, and Baillet (the "t" silent).

As to the derivation of the name, authorities differ. There are those who get it from the same root as bail and bailiff, namely, the old French word bailler or bailer, meaning to deliver or give up.

Bailey, as a term in architecture, is said to be a corruption of ballium, or from the French baille, which, in turn, is a corruption of bataille, a place where soldiers drill in battle array, or the open space between the inner and outer lines of a fortification. The Inner and Outer Bailey often play important parts in old English novels, do they not? There is the Old Bailey at London and York; and the Upper and Nether Bailey at Colchester.

In France, where the name is Baillet, as well as Baily, Adrien Baillet of Picardy was a writer and critic. Jean Sylvain Baily was an orator, astronomer, and a promoter of the French Revolution. The day following the fall of the Bastile he was made mayor of Paris, but his counsels of moderation being distasteful, he too promptly lost his head.

The Baileys have been prominent in the history of Great Britain, and seated at Sheffield, Bristol, Berkshire, and Nottingham; also at Glasgow, and on the banks of the Clyde, in Lanarkshire.

The family has had almost more than its share of learned men and women; literary lights, bright and shining; and scientists, and philosophers. Johnson's Dictionary is said to be founded upon that made by Nathaniel Bailey, English philologist and lexicographer of the eighteenth century. Of the same era was Samuel Bailey, of whom it is said that few have written more elegantly and clearly. His poem, "Maro," in four cantos, contains a lively description of the mental state of a young poet, who printed 1,000 copies of his first poem and only sold ten. This is not credited with being autobiographical.

Dr. Matthew Baillie, born 1761, "came of a highly gifted family." His mother was Dorothea, sister of the celebrated John and William Hunter, and his sister was Joanna Baillie, poet and dramatist. Her songs are of great beauty, and her adaptations of Scottish songs were popular in their day, particularly the one entitled "Woo'd and Married an' a'."

A statesman of the family was Robert Baillie, born in Glasgow, 1602. He was one of the commission sent to Holland to invite Charles II. of Scotland. The astronomer of the family was Francis Baily; the distinguished sculptor, Edward Baily.

The progenitors of the American line were two brothers, James and Richard Bailey, born in England, the former in 1612. They made homes in Rowley, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Richard came in the *Bevis*, 1638, and James came with him, or a little later. Richard was a man of affairs and held many offices, including overseer of the poor, and he was selectman for several years. John, son of James, born 1642, was a soldier under General Phipps in the Canadian expedition, 1690, where he lost his life.

Heitman's "Officers of the American Revolution" gives the names of Captain Adams, Ensign Hudson, Colonel John and Adjutant Luther, all of Massachusetts; Ensign Hezekiah and Lieutenant Gideon, of Connecticut; Captain Mountjoy and Lieutenant John of Maryland; Captain Benjamin, of North Carolina. Among other officers of the Continental Army were Lieutenants Amos and Thomas. Shubael Bailey, who was a Revolutionary soldier, also served in the French war, and had a pension. He was a shoemaker, and a good one, if physical stature may be taken into account, for he was six feet seven inches tall, and weighed 300 pounds.

Ann Bailey is one of the characters of the family. Born in Liverpool about 1725, she was kidnapped when a young girl, carried to Virginia and sold. This was a time when brides were much in request in Virginia, and brought their weight, if not in gold, in tobacco. Her husband rejoiced in the name of Trotters. The Trotters, it may be mentioned, had a marriage connection with the family of Fielding Lewis, who married Washington's sister. Trotter was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774. His widow Ann, moved by revenge, assumed male attire and, adopting the life of a scout and spy, was often employed to convey information to commandants of forts. It is handed down that, if not a veritable Amazon, Ann was most expert with her rifle.

Among Bailey marriage connections may be mentioned the Martins and Taylors, the last named the family of President Zachary Taylor. The Oakes family is another connection. Colonel Donty, of Oakes lineage, married Emily Cummings Bailey, of Mayflower stock.

We do not find that the Baileys allowed their imagination to run away with them, in seeking names for their children—Finis, Abovehope, and Octopus, for example.

"Octopus, sir!" exclaimed an astonished divine, who was about to baptize a baby, in the good old times, "but you cannot call a child by so extraordinary a name!"

"Yes, sir, if you please," was the reply, "you see, it's our eighth child, and we want it called 'Octopus.'"

Poor child! And nearly as bad was it for the boy, whose initials were "E. G. G.," his last name beginning with an "S." At school, he was never called anything but "Eggs," and even now the nickname dogs his footsteps through the commercial world. It is not to point a moral that this story is told, nor perhaps to adorn the tale.

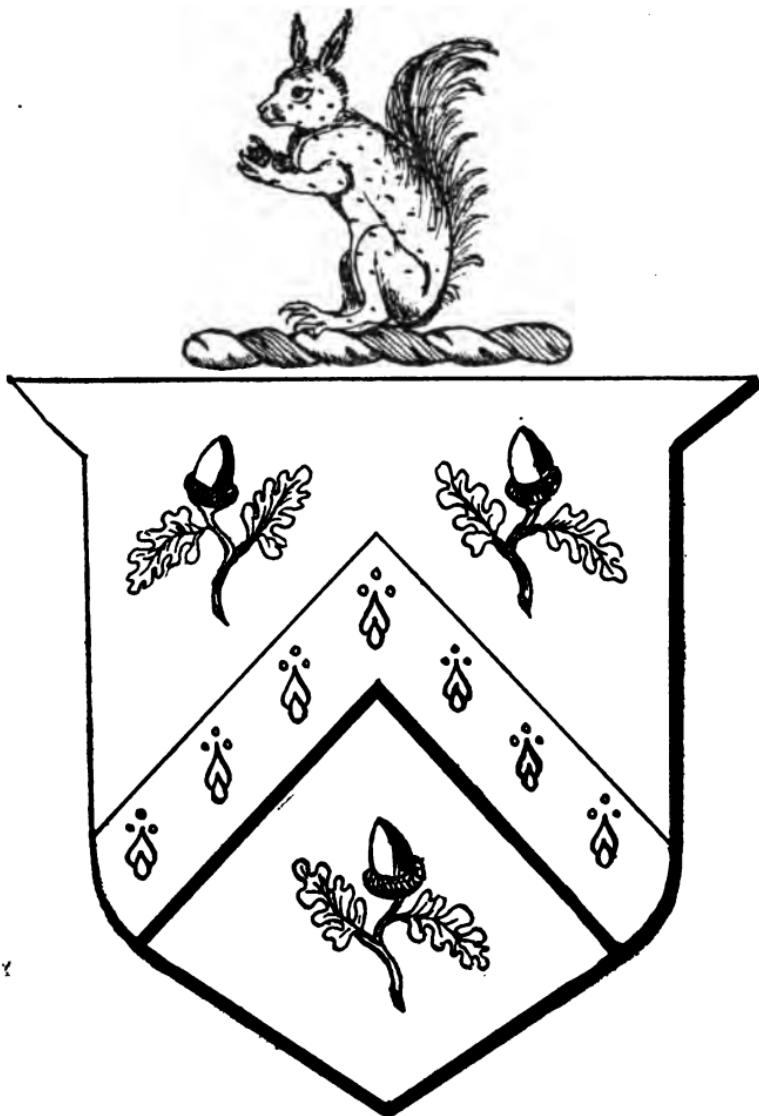
Characteristics of the Baileys are integrity, courage, moderation, calmness, and patience, and the discharge of duties in the most honorable way. Fear of God, and love of righteousness are inherent qualities.

The illustration is that of the coat-of-arms attributed to Richard and James Bailey, of Massachusetts, and is blazoned: Ermine, three bars, wavy, sable.

Crest: A demi-lady, holding in her dexter hand a tower, in her sinister hand a laurel branch, vert.

## **BALDWIN FAMILY**





BALDWIN



## BALDWIN FAMILY

NAME OF DISTINGUISHED ORIGIN—DATES BACK TO  
SEVENTH CENTURY—BORNE BY KINGS, EMPER-  
ORS, CRUSADERS

Prince and ruler is the meaning of Baldwin, derived from the Anglo-Saxon Baldric. In the Teutonic tongue, Baldr means prince, and the royal house of Visigoths were the Balten. Balths, meaning bold, is also a Teutonic word. One German form of the name is Balduin; in Holland, it is Boudeijn; in France, Baudri, Baudoin and Baudouin; in Italy, Balduino and Baldovino; in Sweden, Balderick; in Poland, Bel-deryk. Other variations of the name in different countries are Baldemund, Baldefiede, and Baldbrecht. The most beautiful of all the gods was Baldur, “the fair, white god.”

We are more concerned, however, with the mortals than the immortals. In the ninth century the King of Kent was Baldred. Earlier than this, or in the seventh century, the name is found in English history. Its great popularity as a name perhaps dates from the time of the Norman Conquest. The father of Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror, was Baldwin or Baldwinus, Duke of Flanders. Baldewine, son of Gilbert, Count of En, and grandson of Richard the Fearless, was one of the guardians of the youth of the Norman William, who greatly enriched him after the conquest, giving him 159 estates in Devon and Manors in Dorset and Somerset. He was Lord of Devon, and Governor of the Isle of Wight. The physician of Edward the Confessor was Baldwyn; his skill bringing him patients even from Normandy. The popularity of the name was greatly increased by the two knights

who reigned at Jerusalem, after the first crusade. Baldwin was the name of five kings of Jerusalem, in the twelfth century, and of two emperors of Constantinople in the next century, and of nine counts of Flanders in early days. All along through the ages it has been a prominent name in English, French, and German history.

Sir John Baldwin, knight and chief justice, received numerous grants from Henry VIII., and it was he who presided at the trial of Anne Boleyn.

The earliest will in the Court of Canterbury is that of John Baldewyn, proved in 1469 by his wife Editha. It is short, to the point, and written in Latin. The will of another, whose name is written indifferently Bawldwyn or Bawdewyn, leaves to the poor 24 pence, to each godchild, 4 pence; the same to each grandchild; 12 pence to each son, and household effects to his daughters Cecilye and Lettys. Maidens of the family rejoiced in quite romantic names—Nervina, for example, and Petronilla; Dorathy also spelled Dorothy; Deborah and Jeddah, too, appear upon family records. The favorite names for men are John and Richard. Zervias and Zerviah were children of one family. Mehitabel, Tabitha, and Vashti are other family names.

An early American ancestor was Richard, son of Sylvester, who died on the ship *Martin*, on his way to America. Their home was Badwins, or Baldwyn's Woods, near Aylesbury, and Sylvester was a friend of the patriot Hampden, and also of Cromwell, both of whom had talked of joining him when he decided to make his home in the new world. Of the estates left by Sylvester to his wife, Sarah, one was the Manor of Oterarsfe, which the family had held since 1485, by the service of furnishing grass and herbs for the king's bed, when he came to Buckinghamshire, also the feathers from his gray geese, and three eels. One of Sylvester's estates was indentured to a Richard Baldwin, of Leonard's, Aston Clinton, for 1,000 years.

Nathaniel, Timothy, Joseph, and John were other pilgrim fathers. John was one of the thirty-five original proprietors of Norwich, Conn. Theophilus, of New Milford, was captain of militia. Caleb, of Norwich, a large land owner, was a major in the Revolution. Other names found on the rolls are Cornelius, of New Jersey, surgeon; Isaac, of New Milford; Jonathan, colonel; Silas, surgeon; Daniel, of New Jersey, lieutenant; Samuel, of Massachusetts, who was at Lexington, and Loami, major of militia, at Concord. Abraham was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. Roger Sherman Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut, and Senator, was son of Simeon, Mayor and Judge, who married Rebecca, daughter of Sherman, "signer." Theophilus, of Stonington, Conn., married Priscilla, granddaughter of the famous Captain John Mason. Members of this family were incorporators of the towns of Newark, N. J., and Hillsborough, N. H.

It must be borne in mind that the family has its writers and poets, notably Wylliam or Gulielmus Baldwin, of the sixteenth century, and its famous traveler, George Baldwin. The arms reproduced are: Argent, a chevron, ermines, between three oak leaves, clipped, acorned, proper.

Crest: A squirrel sejant, or. This is seen upon the tombstones of the Baldwins of Aston Clinton, and belonged to the pilgrim Sylvester.

The squirrel is one of the emblems of alertness, and the oak, or any part of it, of strength.



**BALL FAMILY**



## BALL FAMILY

### OF SAXON DERIVATION—A POWER IN VIRGINIA AND NEW ENGLAND FROM THE FIRST—WASHINGTON'S GREATNESS DUE IN PART TO BALL ANCESTRY

The first mention of this name occurs in the Domesday Book of Exon, where a certain Vice-Comes Bal is named as a landed proprietor. In the "Worthies of Dron" there is an account of Sir Peter Ball, who was skilled in the science of antiquities, and wrote several volumes on the subject.

The "brotherhood of man" was first preached by John Ball, Puritan divine, who was born in England in the fourteenth century. He is mentioned by Froude, who says that he was the moving spirit in the insurrection of 1381. It was another John Ball, preacher, who once took for his text the classic (?) lines:

"When Adam delved and Eve span,  
Who was then your gentleman?"

One of the heroes of the family was Major Ball, who alone and unarmed, taking his life in his hand, went into the forest of Ladyswood, to parley with Highland deserters, inducing them to return to their allegiance. Sir Alexander Ball, Admiral of the Blue, distinguished himself at the siege of Malta, and was made governor of the island. Half a century before, Thomas Ball defended the castle of Salonica a year against the Turks, and of him Mahammed, second Emperor of the Turks, said that in the great country of the Peloponnesus he had found many heroes, but never a man but him.

Some one of the family has said of the Balls: "They are fond of land and learning, positive in their con-

victions, bold in utterance, independent in action, intelligent, patriotic, and often intensely religious." Frances Ball, daughter of a wealthy Dublin merchant, established no less than thirty-seven convents. Hannah Ball was one of Wesley's most devoted followers. By his advice she broke off a marriage engagement with one who was an ungodly man—from the standpoint of the Church. This, Wesley termed an uncommon instance of resolution.

Ball is a name of Saxon derivation, from bal, meaning bold, also quick, swift. The first upon whom the name was bestowed was doubtless swift, or bold, to do and dare. De Ballé is one form of the name; other variations are Balle, Bale, Baul, and Bal. Bal is a Belgian surname.

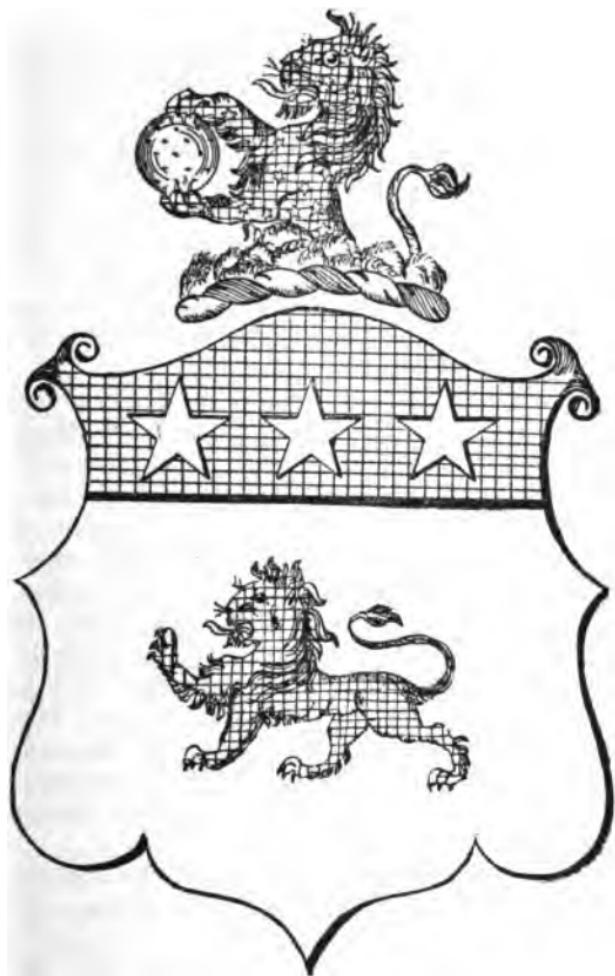
Ball and Balls are the present-day forms of the name in England. Baliol and Balliol are said to be derived from the same root.

Considering the connection of the Ball and Washington families, it is rather curious to note that Wass, from which Washington is derived, is an old Norse word—the original spelling was hvass—and it means keen, bold.

One of the early settlers in this country was Francis Ball, who came over in 1640, and helped to found Springfield, Mass. He was a son of William Ball, of Wiltshire, and one of six brothers, all of whom came to seek their fortunes in the western world. All the Massachusetts branch of Balls are descendants of Francis and his wife, Abigail Burt, who was one of a family of a round dozen and a half plus one—nineteen brothers and sisters.

It was one of this family—Martha Ball Stebbins—who named her four daughters Martha, Mary, Mercy, and Miriam. Apparently she liked any name provided it began with "M." In another Ball family were the sons and daughters equally distributed—seven each.

Alling or Allen Ball was a New Haven settler. It was his granddaughter who married Nathaniel Wads-



worth, a near relative of the Wadsworth whose deed of daring in connection with the Connecticut charter, in 1687, has often been told, for did he not put out the lights and hide the charter in the oak tree? There be some, however, woe betide us, who take away this pretty tale, calling it a myth. Santa Claus and William Tell and other classic gentlemen are laid low, and now the story of the Charter Oak is to go!

Edward Ball, of Branford, Ct., joined the party of New Englanders who moved to New Jersey and helped to build up Newark.

In the South the Balls have been a power from the first. Washington's ancestor, Colonel William Ball, came over about 1650, and settled in Lancaster County, where he gave the name "Millenbeck" to his estate, and for six generations there was a William Ball of Millenbeck. His friend and neighbor was John Washington, grandfather of George Washington.

Colonel Ball had married, in England, Hannah Atherall of Suffolk, and they had four children. One was Colonel Joseph, of Epping Forest, who married Julia Romney, and, after her death, Mary Montague Johnson, or the "Widow Johnson," a descendant of the ancient and honorable house of Montague, which was founded by Drogo de Montacuto, in the eleventh century.

It was her daughter, Mary Ball, who married Augustine, son of John Washington, and their son was George Washington.

Mary Ball was a blue-eyed maiden—the "Rose of Epping Forest," she was called—and the reigning belle of the Northern Neck.

It has been said that if Washington was great, Mary Ball was greater, for she taught him how to use his natural, divinely implanted gifts to best advantage. At the Yorktown ball, given after Cornwallis' surrender, the titled foreigner observed her with amazement. "Is that the mother of the great chieftain whose fame fills two hemispheres?" they asked. She wore no dia-

monds, no lace, no feathers, no velvet, no brocade, only an unadorned robe of home-made material, spotless, but severely plain, simple in garb, but majestic, serene.

The exclamations of wonder at the simplicity of her appearance were exchanged for the tribute: "If such be the matrons of America, no wonder she has illustrious sons!"

Notwithstanding Mary Washington's placid expression, she had a high temper, although under wonderful control. Apropos to this temper, which her son inherited, Lee, when dining at Mount Vernon, said to Mrs. Martha Washington: "Gilbert Stuart says, madame, that General Washington has a prodigious temper." To this she replied: "Mr. Stuart takes great liberties with General Washington's character."

"Ah! madame, but Mr. Stuart says he has it under wonderful control."

The Balls were connected with many other well-known Virginia families. In 1680 Elizabeth Ball married Michael Musgrave, "gent." Their daughter Elizabeth married Ogle Riggs, of Hollist House, Sussex, England. From their eleven children have sprung many famous families—the Goodmans, of Philadelphia, British Columbia, and Canada; the Riggs, of Massachusetts, and the Egertons, of New York. There is romance enough in the family histories to furnish a three-volume novel—several of them, in fact. The artist Thomas Goodman set the pace by eloping with Martha, daughter of Henry Riggs. By marriage with the Halliways the Goodmans annexed a long pedigree.

Other marriage connections of the Balls include the Lees, Jones, Youngs, Conways, Chinns, and Carnegies.

Revolutionary rolls furnish the names of scores of Balls, and among the number are seventeen named John. Twenty-one from New Jersey, enrolled as privates, and nine as officers, were recognized by Washington as relatives.

Several were at Valley Forge. The sword and spontoon of Jonathan Ball are still in existence. Of an-

other Jonathan, who was a major in the Revolution, it is put down that he made a fine appearance on horseback.

The coat-of-arms illustrated was brought over by Colonel Ball, and a painting on parchment is still extant, with the colors but little faded. It is: Argent, a lion passant, sable; on a chief of the second, three mullets of the first.

Crest: Out of the clouds, proper, a demi-lion, rampant, sable, powdered with estoiles, argent, holding a globe, or.

Motto: *Coelum tueri*—"Look upward." This coat-armor was granted 1613 to the family of Kent, Cheshire, and Northampton. The arms of the Balls of New England are the same, but the crest and motto are different. The crest is a stag trippant; the motto, *Semper cavelo*—"Always be cautious."

As if in reference to the name, the arms have much that is bold about them—the lion rampant, and the crest betoken strength and courage.

The mullet is one of the marks of cadency, and is borne by the third son. The mullet was formerly supposed to be the rowel of a spur, but it appeared in heraldry before spurs were used. The points of a mullet are clear cut, while those of an estoile, or star, are wavy.

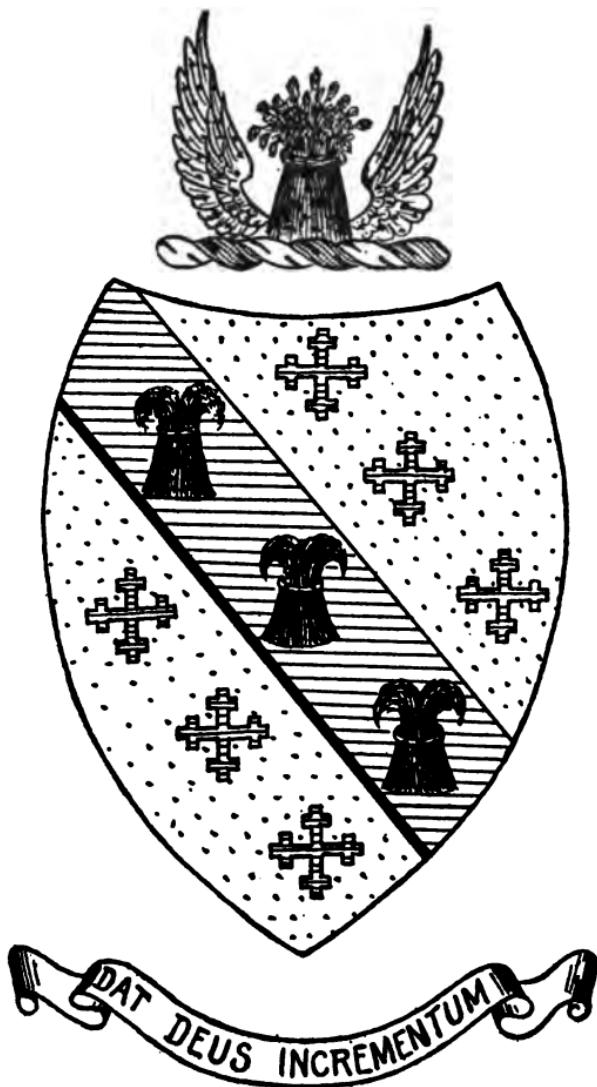
A call was sent out recently to Balls, North, East, West, South, to meet and "recount sober, honest doings of our ancestors, their piety and loyalty, their services to Church and State. Perhaps the Chinese overdo reverence for ancestors, but Americans are surely at fault for indifference to past and to parentage. Let our forefathers be neither unhonored nor unsung."

While descent is good, says one, and we should pay reverence to our worthy sires, ascent is better.

"Not all the blood of all the Howards  
Can e'er ennable knaves or fools or cowards."

## **BANCROFT FAMILY**





Bancroft



## BANCROFT FAMILY

### OF ANGLO-SAXON ORIGIN—GREAT IN COURAGE, CONDUCT AND IN FAME

Bancroft may be a name derived from bane or baynes, meaning white, or fair, and croft, an Anglo-Saxon word for a small, enclosed field.

In some parts of Scotland, and the Orkney and Shetland Isles, crofters are small holders of land. The term is now almost wholly confined to the Western Highlands.

Bancroft may mean a small, white field, as Ashcroft means a close where ash-trees grow, and Allcroft, or Hallcroft, an enclosure by the hall. Croft is a common termination of surnames. About the only variations of Bancroft are Bancraft and Bancraeft.

We have no records of any of the family crossing the Channel from France. To boasts made of the antiquity of prominent families, and that their ancestors came over with the Conqueror, John Bright, most sarcastic of men where the nobility was concerned, used to reply promptly, "I never heard that they did anything else." We, however, are not going back on the Conqueror's knights because the Bancroft name is not on Battle Abbey Roll. The family is doubtless of Anglo-Saxon origin. They flourished in Lancashire, where Richard Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, or primate of England, was born, in 1544. He was "chief overseer," as he was called, of the authorized version of the Bible, published 1610.

We are more concerned at present, however, with those hardy pioneers of the new world, of the Bancroft name and lineage; men who bravely grappled with the dangers and endured the hardships incident to the new settlement; men of stout arm and courageous hearts, who were part of that life, where every

man had to make his own way, and the devil take the hindmost.

One pilgrim father was John Bancroft of Warston-on-Trent, Derby, of whom we know that he was married in England before 1622; that about 1632, with wife Jane and son Thomas, he was living in Lynn, or Lynnfield, or Reading, Mass., and that he died in 1637. He had another son, his namesake, John. Thomas was in the Indian wars, with the rank of ensign, and afterwards he was "lieutenant of the Foot Company, of Lynn." Lieutenant Thomas was one who believed it not good for man to be alone, and when his first wife, Alice Bacon, of Dedham, died, or as soon after as the proprieties permitted, he married Elizabeth Metcalf, born in England. It has been said —pray, let the reader pardon the repetition of the frivolous squib—that if a man's wife is his better half, if he marries twice there isn't anything left of him.

Ebenezer, son of Lieutenant Thomas, was also a bold soldier boy, and in Philip's war, with the rank of captain. He married Abigail Eaton. Some authorities have it that Thomas was not the son of John and Jane, but probably their nephew, and son of John's brother Ralph, who was also a pilgrim to the new world. Another brother of John and Ralph, Thomas by name, occasionally dropped into poetry, as witness the following effusion dedicated to his brother John:

"You sold your land the lighter pence to go  
To foreign coasts, yet fate would have it so,  
Did ne'er New England reach, but went with them  
That journey toward New Jersualem."

There is poetic license here and to spare, for John lived at least a few years after reaching his new home. He and his wife and son Thomas were passengers on the ship *James*, and he was possessed of 100 acres of land at the time of his death.

Among Bancrofts who bore arms in the Continental army, and were officers, may be mentioned, Lieu-

tenant Samuel, of Connecticut; of Massachusetts, Ensign William, Captain James, who died 1831; Lieutenants Edmund, Lemuel and James, and Captain Ebenezer, wounded at Bunker Hill.

The Rev. Aaron Bancroft, of Massachusetts, a Harvard graduate, a minute man at Lexington and Bunker Hill, is not only remembered for his patriotic services, but also because he wrote a "Life of Washington," and was the father of George Bancroft, the historian. This line traces directly back to Lieutenant Thomas the first, the latter's son, Thomas, being the great-great-grandfather of George. Thomas has always been a favorite name, a name which seemed to bestow good luck, for all bearing it made their mark in the world, and are making it.

George Bancroft was not only the historian of his country, but a statesman as well. He was representative at both the courts of St. James and Berlin, where he was a *persona grata*. The Emperor William I. gave him a portrait of himself, inscribed, "To his friend, in remembrance of the years 1867-74." George Bancroft was also collector of the port of Boston, and Secretary of the Navy during Polk's administration. The historian of the Pacific Coast, as he is called, is Herbert Howe Bancroft, born in Ohio, but of old Massachusetts stock. Another is Edward Bancroft, born in 1744, in Westfield, Mass. He was a friend of Benjamin Franklin.

Bancroft marriage connections include families of Websters, Nichols, Parkers, Hartshornes, Deweys, Waldos, Fosters, Tarbells, Daniels and Ives. Poring over family data we find in the records some interesting stories. One has to do with Thanksgiving Day, and a certain year when its celebration was postponed indefinitely, or until ships could arrive from the West Indies, with molasses for the pumpkin pies. Those were the days of the parish clerk, who "sells epitaphs of all sorts and prices. Shaves neat, and plays the bassoon. Teeth drawn and the weekly newspaper read gratis

every Wednesday morning at nine." Specimen epitaph on wife:

"My wife, ten years, not much to my ease,  
But now she is dead in coelo quies.  
Great variety to be seen within."

The coat-of-arms illustrated, is ascribed to John Bancroft, the Lynn pilgrim of 1632. It is blazoned: Or, on a bend, between six cross-crosslets, azure, three garbs (or wheat sheaves) of the first.

Crest: A garb between two wings expanded, or.

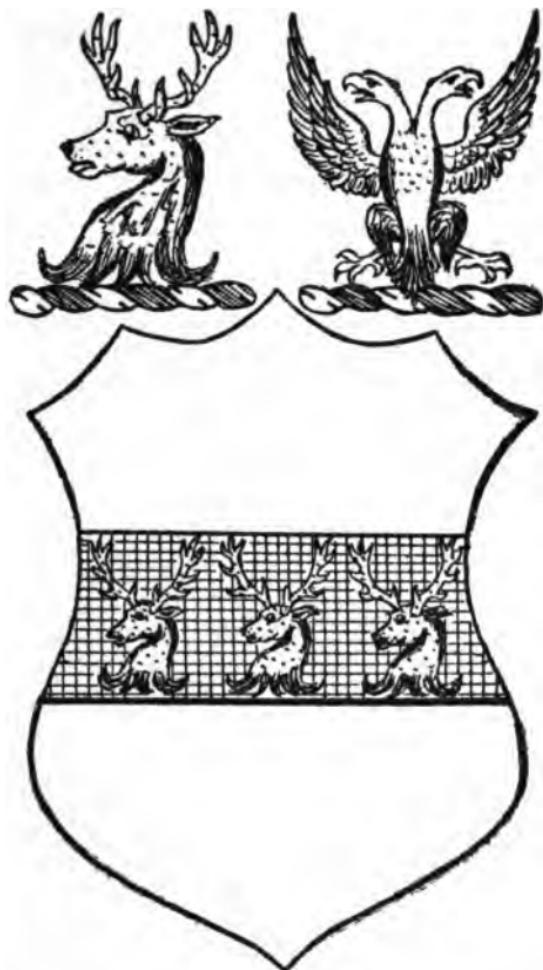
Motto: *Dat Deus incrementum.*

Arms nearly identical are blazoned by Burke as granted, 1604, to the Bancrofts of London.

Garb or garbe always means a sheaf of wheat. When of any other grain it is so stated, as "a garb of oats."

## **BRADFORD FAMILY**





FIER ET SAGE

Bradford



## BRADFORD FAMILY

FROM YORKSHIRE, AND IN THE MAYFLOWER—THE FAMOUS GOVERNOR, FATHER OF AMERICAN HISTORY—PROGENITOR OF A LONG LINE

Bradford is a name derived from the Saxon word, *bradenford*, meaning broad ford, and is an ancient name.

It belongs to the class called local surnames. That is, some individual, at some time, resided at some broad ford of some stream. In due time he was called by the name of that locality, Broad Ford, which, in time, became Bradford.

Other forms of the name, appearing in ancient records, are Bradfurth, Bradfourth and Bretfoort.

There is a town in Wiltshire, on the Avon, called Bradford, and another in Yorkshire.

Governor Bradford, of *Mayflower* fame, was from Yorkshire, the town of Austerfield, and his home there is still in good repair. About two miles distant is the cottage of Elder William Brewster, another famous pioneer. The two houses are at present on the market, or such was the case, and offered for less than \$2,000. It is hoped that they will be purchased and kept as memorials.

William Bradford was "father to all the colonies of New England, father of American history and progenitor of more than 50,000 American people." His history of the colony, so long missing, is now the only authority for many transactions of the Pilgrims. As he lived the history of the times, he wrote it.

All the councils of the colony were held at his house, at the top of Burial Hill, and each Sunday the company of worshippers, who assembled there, marched in procession up the steep ascent to the fort at its top, where religious services were held.

When the Crown of England gave this colony of Plymouth a patent for land, the paper was drawn in the name of William Bradford and his heirs, which gave him the ownership of the whole, but he generously surrendered it into the hands of the company.

He was a weaver, or fustian worker. The banns of marriage, published at Leyden, Holland, between himself and Dorothea, or Dorothy May, are dated November 15, 1613; in it, his name appears as William Bretfoort. His wife never touched foot to Plymouth soil, for she was accidentally drowned December 7, 1620, in Cape Cod Harbor. The story has it, that she fell overboard. Her death is the first recorded in the history of New England.

The Governor's second wife was a widow, Mrs. Alice Carpenter Southworth.

The inventory of the Governor's estate makes cheerful reading, if it may be so expressed. We think of our *Mayflower* ancestors living lives of Spartan simplicity in homes where furniture, to say nothing of luxuries, was conspicuous by its absence; but the Governor had not only "linnin'" and silver spoons and brasses and pewter, and carved "chaires," and three striped carpets, ten "cushens," three old "cushens," but cows and sheep and horses and clothes. Yes, certainly clothes enough for a gay cavalier. He must have been the Beau Brummel of the colony. There were cloaks by the score, some violet-colored, and coats lined with "taffety," and silver buttons, and like Bobby Shafto, silver buckles for the knee.

Nor was he a gentleman whose every thought—that is, every other thought—was given to clothes. He had books, 275 in all, a goodly showing for the times. "Luther on the Gallations" was one and "Calvin on Genisis" another. This doesn't sound so "cheerful" as the furniture!

It is stated that William Bradford's educational advantages were limited, but he so applied himself to study that he became proficient in French, Dutch, Ger-

man, Latin and Greek. He also learned enough Hebrew "to enable him to see with his own eyes the ancient oracles of God in their native beauty."

He is interred at Burial Hill, the only one of the *Mayflower* pilgrims whose resting place is definitely known. His son, William, was commander-in-chief of the Plymouth forces in Philip's war, and, next to Miles Standish, the chief military man of the colony.

His son, Major John, bequeaths to his descendants eligibility to membership in societies of colonial wars and a double *Mayflower* heritage, for his wife was Mercy Warren, granddaughter of Richard, of the *Mayflower*.

William Bradford, printer and pilgrim, born in Leicestershire in 1660, came to America with Penn. After a few years he removed from Philadelphia to New York and started the *Gazette*, the first newspaper established there. For fifty years he was government or royal printer.

For an almanac, printed by him in 1686, he offers a few apologies in the preface: "Some irregularities there be, which I desire you to pass over, this year. My materials were misplaced, and out of order, and I have been forced to use figures and letter of various sizes."

Apropos of Bradford, it may be mentioned that the Historical Society of New York City has just been presented with a letter written by him—an exceptionally fine specimen. The society possesses very complete files of the *Gazette* and a number of early imprints of Bradford, but never before was it fortunate enough to secure a letter of the famous printer. The letter was written in 1724 to Captain Denne.

Bradford is buried in Trinity churchyard. About forty years ago his monument was restored.

The Bradfords have their Revolutionary sires. Gamaliel, of Duxbury, Mass., and his son of the same name, fought side by side.

Brave and valiant Bradfords, of the English branch, were General Sir Thomas, knight of the Great Cross

of the Bath, and his brother, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Henry, who received his death wound at Waterloo.

Besides its pioneers, governors and warriors, the family has its martyr—John Bradford, a celebrated preacher of St. Paul's Cathedral, a friend of Ridley and Cranmer, “sealed his opposition to papal bigotry at the fiery stake.”

Every one knows the story of Deborah Sampson, but perhaps it is not recalled that she was of Bradford lineage. She was granddaughter to Elisha and Bathsheba Bradford, of the Duxbury family. Deborah, under the name of Robert Shurtleff, served three years as private in the Revolution. She was in many engagements, and it is recorded that she always behaved “manfully”—this was showing her Bradford spirit. When about fifty years of age, or in 1784, she married Benjamin Gannett.

The arms reproduced are: Argent, on a fesse, sable, three stag's heads, erased, or.

Crests: (1) A stag's head, erased, or; (2) A double-headed eagle, displayed.

Motto: *Fier et sage*—“Proud and wise.”

These are the arms ascribed to William, *Mayflower* pilgrim, and it is said that they may be seen in the little Norman Church at Austerfield, where Bradford was baptized. His seal was a double-headed eagle. This is shown at Pilgrim's Hall, Plymouth; also a photograph of the arms, the photograph being made from the coat-of-arms embroidered by the great-granddaughter of the Governor.

A letter in his clear, beautiful hand is also a treasured relic. The seal shows the double-headed eagle and his signature, “Wm. Bradford, governor.”

Burke's Peerage gives several arms for Bradford families. Samuel, Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster and Chaplain to William III. and Queen Anne, bore the arms here reproduced.

Other heraldic charges for the Bradfords are the lion, wolf, peacock and the buglehorn.

## **BROOKS FAMILY**



## BROOKS FAMILY

### AMONG FOUNDERS OF NEW ENGLAND—SOUTHERN BRANCH TRACES TO BROOKE OF BROOKE MANOR— ONE WAS COLONIAL GOVERNOR

If Mr. Brooks, Brook, or Brooke wants to vary the spelling of his name—and variety is the spice of life, although a trite saying—let him write it Brockx or Broeckx.

He has only to go back a few centuries, say to 1,000, and he will find that his grandfather of that day and generation, was either Broeckx, or Brucksch, or Brucks, or Bruksch, or Brocks. That is, if he came from Germany or Holland. If he was a plain Anglo-Saxon gentleman, he was John Brok, Esq. Or he was Broke or Broc, or de Broc, or de la Broc, or de la Brok, or del Broke.

William de Doylo del Broke is a name down in the records of the time of King John. Alice de la Broke is a name we also find about this period.

The name was probably ate-Broc, originally, at atte-Broc, or attenbroke, meaning near a brook. That is, one living near a brook. Attenbroke became in time A-Broke, which in time became plain Brook. Abrook is also responsible for Addenbrooke.

Present day forms of the name are Brook, Brooks and Brooke. It is impossible to ring many changes on the name.

Ralph Brooke, York Herald, 1596, is said to have lived near the mouth of a brook, and he was at first Brokesmouth, but changed it to a simpler and saner form. Brooker and Brookman are other variations of the name derived from brook.

The family has long been seated at Whitchurch, Hampshire, England. At the Brooke house, King Charles I. spent a night. "The night of October 18, 1644, the King lay at Whitchurch, at Mr. Brooke's house."

In the library at Baltimore, Md., is a photograph of the monument erected to the memory of Thomas Brooke of Whitchurch, and his wife Susan, daughter of Sir Thomas Forster. The father of Thomas Brooke was Richard, "gent," who married, 1552, Elizabeth Tioyne, heiress of the Manor of Fosburg.

The epitaph of Richard reads:  
"This grave of griefs hath swallowed up, with wide and open mouth,

The bodie of good Richard Brooke of Whitchurch,  
Hampshire, south."

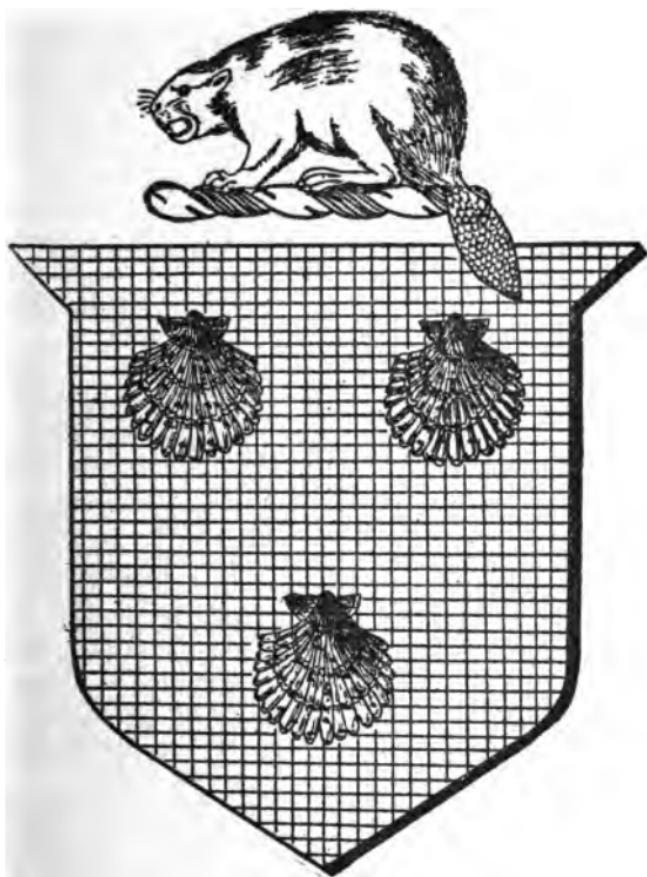
Who were the first of the name in the new world? Gilbert Brooks, who came over in the good ship *Blessing*, was one of the founders of Scituate, Mass., where his name is found in the records of 1635. Henry Brooks was a selectman of Woburn, 1649. He had the luck to get two wives—not two at one time, however, let it be distinctly stated. Number one was Susanna; number two, Annis Jaquith.

This is probably the Henry Brooks, who came from Scotland and landed at Boston 1630.

Thomas Brooks or Brooke, who came from Suffolk or Cheshire, England, was admitted freeman of Watertown, Mass., December 7, 1636. He was deputy to the general court; captain of militia, and one of the founders of Concord. Land owned by him at Medford is said to be still in possession of his descendants. Thomas married Susanna Atkinson, and John, Governor of Massachusetts, was of this lineage; also Charles, one of the founders of Acton, Mass., and also Lieutenant Daniel.

Robert Brooks, with his wife Ann, and a half-dozen, more or less, children, came from Kent, in the *Her-cules*, 1635. Another Robert of the Plymouth colony married Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Edward Winslow.

The Maryland family of Brooks, or Brooke, as the name more frequently occurs in colonial times, was founded by Robert, son of Thomas and Susan Forster



Brooke. In 1649, Lord Baltimore commissioned him "commander of a new county in Maryland, with full powers"—or acting-governor. "Our well-beloved Robert Brooke," he is called. Brooke of de la Brooke he was styled; Brook Place Manor was the name of his home on the Patuxent. "Robert the gentleman" was another title. His son Robert was Knight of the Golden Horse Shoe. Another son was Captain, afterwards Major, Thomas, a member of the house of burgesses. His son, Colonel Thomas of Brookfield, Prince George County, was governor of the province, 1720.

It is easy enough for the Brooks, that is certain branches of the family, to establish their eligibility to membership with the Society of Colonial Wars, for their forebears were among the brave defenders of home and country.

For example, Eleazer Brooks, born at Concord, Mass., 1727, was captain of militia, 1773. He was also a soldier of the Revolution, and the close of the war left him with the rank of brigadier-general. John, who was afterwards governor of Massachusetts, helped to fortify Breeds' Hill, on the evening of June 16, 1775, and he had been at the battles of Lexington, and Concord, a minute man. Others of the Massachusetts family were Lieutenants Zachariah and Caleb.

The New Jersey Brooks were represented by Sergeant Almarin; the Pennsylvania family, by Adjutant John and David, lieutenant of the Flying Camp, July, 1776. Lieutenant Francis of the Virginia family was an intimate of Washington. His brother George was brevetted for bravery in the war of 1812. Commodore Walter Brooke at the close of the Revolution purchased a plantation near Mt. Vernon, to which he gave the name "Retirement," and it was for his son, Taliaferro, that Washington ordered, through Lafayette, a monument made in Paris.

Besides its statesmen and soldiers, the family has its men of letters, its women, too, who were bright and shining literary lights. Charles Shirley Brooks—

"dear old Shirley"—was a friend of Thackeray, and one of the editors of *Punch*. Henry Brooke was poet and novelist, much esteemed by Pope. Charles Timothy Brooks, born at Salem, Mass., 1813, was a writer and preacher. An anecdote is told of his school days. He was never found playing truant, but so devoted to his books that one day even when badly hurt, by an accident, he would not stay at home. He "must" go to school. His father, therefore, was obliged "to harness up the horse and take Charles Timothy to school in the chaise." As a preacher, he raised his voice against slavery. After one strong anti-slavery sermon, one of his congregation approached him, and said, "I have long felt that you must go, I am now certain of it!"

"Sir, I have my hat in my hand," was the reply.

Another gentleman of the Brooks family, who felt strongly on the subject of the freedom of the slaves, was James, born in Maine. He married a widow of Richmond, Va., Mrs. Mary Randolph, but first "required" her to free her slaves. He was the founder of the New York paper, the *Express*.

"Maria del Occidente," as Southey called her, was Maria Gowan Brooks—a Brooks by marriage. Marriage connections of the Brooks family include the Porters, Richardson, Hobarts and Goodhues of New England; the Bealls, Howards, Balches of the South. Judith, sister of Chief Justice Marshall, married George Brooke of the Maryland family.

Characteristics of the Brooks are fertile imaginations; much critical acumen; simplicity of manner, united to cordiality, and an abundant share of wit and wisdom.

The coat-of-arms illustrated, is that of Henry Brooks, of Boston, 1630. It is blazoned: Sable, three escallops, or.

Crest: A beaver, passant.

Motto: *Perseverando—"By persevering."*

As to its heraldic significance, an scallop or shell was a token of the crusades, and one of the Popes made a decree that it should be a charge borne only by the

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truly noble—noble by birth or character. It was later granted as a cognizance to those who had gained signal victories, and therefore denoted a successful commander. The scallop was par excellence the pilgrim's badge, and was worn on the hat or hood. The beaver is an emblem of industry and perseverance. Sable signifies constancy, and or generosity.

**BROWN FAMILY**



## BROWN FAMILY

### DESCENDED FROM A "WORTHY" OF ENGLAND—NAME OF FRENCH DERIVATION—ON BATTLE ABBEY ROLL

As to the spelling of this name, in most early records it had the final "e,"—now the letter is usually omitted. The name is of Saxon derivation, from brun.

Among the first of whom we have records is Sir Anthony Browne (don't omit the "e"). He was standard bearer of England, and ancestor of the Viscounts Montague. The story is that Henry VIII. gave the famous "Battel" Abbey to him. He, or his descendants, sold it and all its belongings to Sir Thomas Webster, and the original Battle Abbey Roll was probably burned when the Webster mansion, near the abbey, was destroyed by fire, 1793.

It should be of interest to the Browns to know that Leland's copy of the Roll, made from the original, has the name Brown, which name also occurs in most copies of the Roll. It is the English spelling of the French Brun.

Sir Anthony Browne died in 1568, and was succeeded in the title by his son, who was created the first Viscount Montague. He married Jane, daughter of the Earl of Sussex, and after her death, Margaret, daughter of Lord Dacre.

One of the "worthies of England" was the eldest son of Christopher Brown, of Hawkedom, Suffolk county, one of "the ancient Brown family." The "worthy," for services rendered to the king, could "appear with his head covered in presence of the king, his heirs and successors, and of all great men, lords spiritual and temporal, and all other persons, whomsoever, of the kingdom."

This branch of the family claims Stamford, in Lincolnshire, as one home. The Browns have been seated there four hundred years and more.

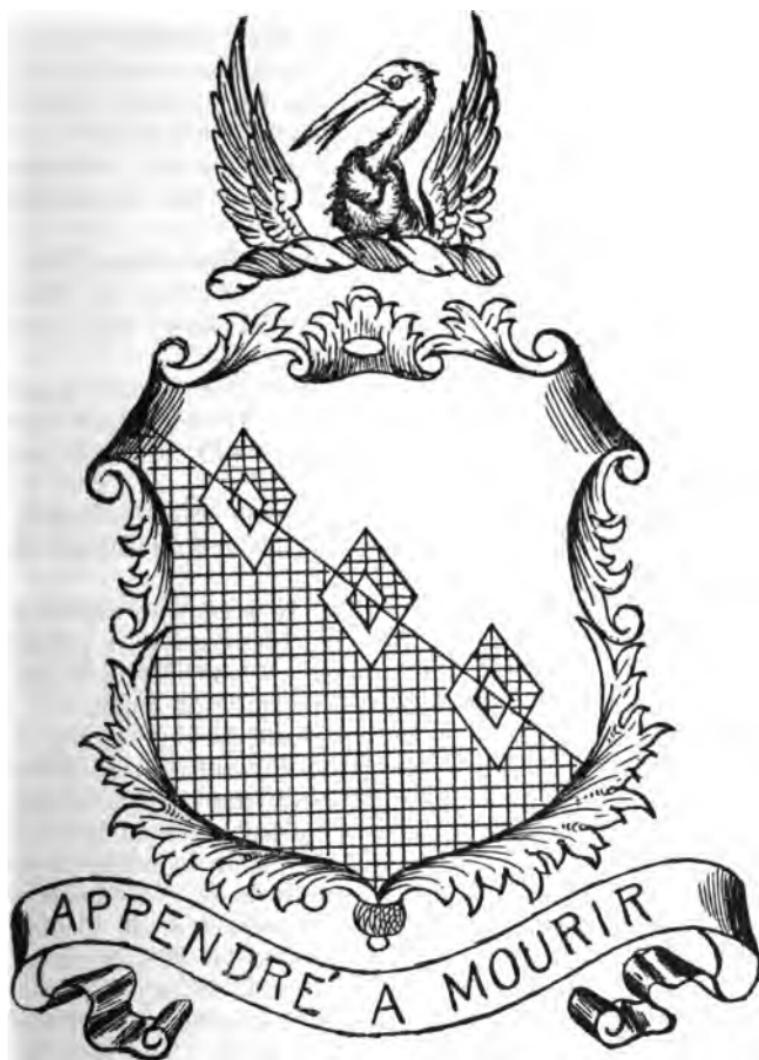
One of the principal ornaments of Stamford is All Saints' Church. This was built by John Brown, who, with his wife, is buried there. A steeple was added to the church by their son William. A brass plate commemorates the fact and records that William Brown was a merchant of a "very wonderful richness." He was also alderman, sheriff and the founder of a hospital bearing the name. This was built in 1493 and liberally endowed by the founder. It is still flourishing, and in the chapel may be seen the marble figures of William Brown and his wife, he in a long gown and she in elegantly flowing robes, with a dog at her feet.

A certain Captain Pelig Brown furnishes the romance for the family. Wounded at the battle of Naseby, he was carried into a nearby castle, where in true mediæval fashion of the most approved sort, he was nursed by the daughter and heiress of the house, and loved and married her. Her dowry was gold untold.

While we cannot say that our United States of America was founded and built up entirely by the Browns, we can say, and no one dare contradict us, that the Browns were a power to reckon with from the beginning.

Peter Brown was one of the signers of the *Mayflower* compact. John Brown (the first and original John Brown) came from Lincoln, England, and settled down in Boston, 1632, or what was going to be Boston. He may be the John Brown, "merchant and rich capitalist," who married Dorothy, and had John, James and Mary. Through James, his heirs may trace back to the immortal *Mayflower*, for he married Mary, daughter of John Howland, a *Mayflower* signer. Mary, daughter of John Brown, married Thomas Willett, the first mayor of New York City, after England had expelled the Dutch.

Two of the proprietors of Sudbury, Mass., were Thomas Brown and his brother, Rev. Edmund, born at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. They came over in 1637, and it was at their suggestion that Sudbury was



BROWN

thus called. Edmund was the first minister of the town, and one of the distinguished clergymen of the time. He was apparently a man of property, for he owned 300 acres and called his place "Brunswick." His home was of ample dimensions, and he had a library of nearly 200 volumes. To Harvard he bequeathed \$500.

The grounds of Brown University, Providence, R. I., comprise a large portion of the property of Chad Brown, who came over, with wife Elizabeth and sons, in the *Martin*, 1638. He was a surveyor.

Of one forefather it was said that "he suffered much from scruples in divers matters." That he had four wives is also recorded, and we are left to draw our own inferences.

John, a descendant of Christopher of Hawkedom, and born about 1601, arrived in 1632, and settled at Watertown, Conn.

Another immigrant Brown was George, who was born in Leicestershire in 1643. In 1679 he received a patent of land in Bucks county, Penn., from Sir Edmund Andre, the American agent of the Duke of York.

Apropos to the story handed down in the family, it is said (anything can be said, do you say?) that there is a matter of a million dollars awaiting Sir Anthony's heirs, locked up somewhere in England. Every heir, of course, is glad to know that this sum is under lock and key. "And the key in the bottom of a bottomless well?" A few years ago an association of Brown heirs, or would-be heirs, was formed in this country, to look into the matter, and it is safe to say that old records have been pretty thoroughly overhauled, but the money is not yet a tangible Brown asset. The heirs in America are the descendants of William and George Brown, younger brothers of Sir Anthony, and immigrants.

The Browns, ever ready to respond to their country's call to arms, were in the "Lexington Alarm," and at Bunker Hill. Of the Massachusetts family, officers in

the Revolution may be named, Ensign Benjamin, Lieutenant Abijah, and Major Andrew; of the Connecticut branch, Sergeant Bryant and Lieutenant Bezaleel; of the Pennsylvania branch, Lieutenant Alexander; of Delaware, Lieutenant Caleb, and of South Carolina, Lieutenant Charles.

General Jacob Brown, who won his spurs in the war of 1812, was born in Pennsylvania in 1775. At the time of his death he was commander-in-chief of the army. His portrait now hangs in the City Hall, New York, and when he visited that city at the close of the war he was a much-feted hero, the lion of the day, and the freedom of the town was offered to him. It has been said of him, that no enterprise he undertook ever failed.

The illustrated coat-of-arms is blazoned: Per bend, argent and sable, three mascles, in bend, counter-changed.

Crest: A stork's head couped, between two wings, argent.

Motto: Appendre a mourir.

This coat-armor is ascribed to Christopher Brown, of Watertown, Mass. The arms given to John Brown, of Boston, is probably the oldest coat-of-arms. It is: Argent, two lions, passant, in pale, sable. To Thomas, of Concord, and his heirs forever, is given arms: Sable, three lions, passant, bendways, between two double cotises, argent.

Crest: A buck's head, erased, proper, attired, and ducally gorged, or.

Motto: Follow Reason. The family of South Carolina bears the same arms as Thomas and his heirs.

The Pennsylvania family bears arms: Gules, on a chevron, between three leopard's heads, cabossed, argent, as many escallops, azure.

Crest: Out of a mural coronet, gules, a crane's head, erased, ermine, charged on the neck with an escallop, azure.

Motto: Verum atque decens—"True and decent."

The arms of Thomas of Concord is cut upon a stone, inscribed "Browne, 1772," at Copp's Hill Burying Ground, formerly called the Old North Burying Ground, Boston. It was the second one established in the town, and was used for interments as early as 1660.

The names of many illustrious dead are seen here. At Salem, Mass., may also be seen a stone to the memory of a "Brown, 1687," with the arms, of the three lions.

Among hatchments preserved is one of the family of Brown, of Pennsylvania. It displays the three leopards. This is interesting to show that hatchments were in use here in colonial days. They were armorial bearings, borne within a lozenge, and placed upon the front of a house, where a death had occurred.

**CARY FAMILY**





Cary



## CARY FAMILY

LINEAGE TRACES BACK TO BELTED EARLS—NAME IN DOMESDAY BOOK—FOUNDERS OF TOWNS—REPRESENTATIVES IN EVERY WAR—COAT-ARMOR GRANTED FOR VALOR ON BATTLEFIELD

In Domesday Book, under date of 1198, Karie of Torr Abbey is a tenant-in-chief. The name also appears in ancient records as Kari and Karry. An Adam de Karry, or Kari, 1170, was lord of Castle Karry in Somerset, and the Carys of Devonshire are regarded as of the same branch. In 1270 the name appears as de Karry; by the next century the “de” has disappeared and Carey or Cary becomes the correct orthography. For the last hundred years, Cary has been the most common form.

Carew is considered by some authorities as one and the same name as Carey, and the story is told of two Walter Carews, members, at the same time, of the House of Commons, that it was proposed one should be called Carey, to present embarrassing situations, and to end the confusion between

“What Care I  
and  
What Care You.”

The history of one branch of the Cary family, in America, begins with Colonel Wilson Myles Cary, son of John, and grandson of William Cary, lord mayor of Bristol, 1611. Myles received a grant of 3,000 acres in Westmoreland, Va., 1654. “Colonel” was the title he brought with him, and “Major” the one that he earned here. His tombstone at Cary’s quarters, in Warwick, bears the coat-of-arms herewith illustrated. His wife was Alice, daughter of Henry Hobson, alderman of Bristol, and they had four sons and three daughters. One son, Colonel Myles, or Miles, married Mary, daughter of Colonel Wm. Willson of Hampton.

Miles, the immigrant, who came over perhaps as early as 1640, certainly by 1650, was member of the king's council, under Berkeley. This line claims as ancestor Sir Wm. Cary, who fell at Tewksbury, 1471. His son, Sir Thomas, married a granddaughter of the Duke of Somerset; their son, Sir William Cary, married Mary, sister of Anne Boleyn, queen. Henry Cary, their son, was Lord Hunsdon, the "honest courtier" of Elizabeth's reign.

The Carys formerly held two earldoms—Monmouth and Dover—and the barony of Hunsdon, and Henry Carey, born 1622, was the first Viscount Falkland.

In New England, John Cary's name is found in Plymouth records, 1634, the year of his arrival. He helped found Duxbury and Bridgewater, and in 1656 he was constable of the last named place, the first and only officer of the town that year. From 1657 till his death, 1681, he was town clerk. According to tradition, he was the first teacher of Latin in the Plymouth Colony.

His sons and grandsons, like himself, were founders of towns in New England; they were also pioneers in Pennsylvania. The society of "The John Carey Descendants" keeps green the family name by annual reunions and two years ago erected a handsome marker at West Bridgewater, on the site of John the pilgrim's home. John's wife was Elizabeth Godfrey, and their children numbered twelve. One daughter, Mehitable, married, for her second husband, Miles Standish, of the *Mayflower* Standish line, and the lineage is a pretty good one all around.

Kinship is claimed with the Grants, through the marriage, 1762, of Samuel Cary, descendant of John the first, to Deliverance Grant, of the family to which General Grant traced back. Virginia marriage connections include the Page, Carter, Lee and Fairfax families. The wife of the eighth Lord Fairfax was Elizabeth Cary, of the Myles Cary line.

Since the first Carys of Plymouth and Virginia shouldered arms at their country's call, the family has been represented in every war. Officers of the American Revolution included Ensign Josiah and Lieutenant Jonathan of Massachusetts; Lieutenant Samuel and Quartermaster Obed of Virginia. One of the Virginia family was on Washington's staff.

Lieutenant Jonathan is, perhaps, the "Capt." Jonathan buried at Copp's Hill, 1801, whose wife was Elizabeth Proctor. He was fourth in descent from James Cary, who was of the same family as Myles of Virginia. James was town clerk of Charlestown, Mass., about 1640. He married Eleanor Hawkins.

Characteristics of the Carys are patriotic self-devotion and single-mindedness. What has been said of one, may also be said of many of the family,

"\_\_\_\_\_, a friend to Truth; of soul sincere,

In action faithful, and in honor clear."

The family has more than its share of learned men. The best translation ever made of Dante is that of Henry Francis Cary, who is buried in Westminster Abbey by the side of Britain's most honored dead. Another Henry Cary was a poet and musician, and enjoys the distinction of having been the author of "God Save the King," written about 1740.

The coat-of-arms illustrated is blazoned: Argent, on a bend, sable, three roses of the field, leaved vert.

Crest: A swan, wings elevated, proper.

Motto: *Virtute excerptæ*—"Conspicuous for bravery," or "By valor gained."

This is the coat-armor of the Virginia and Massachusetts Carys, although Myles, of Virginia, had a different motto; two mottoes indeed are blazoned with his coat-of-arms, viz., *Comme je trouve*, and *Sine Deo carco*. Hope and joy are symbolized by the roses, and learning by the swan.

The story of the three white roses of the Carys and the motto, *Virtute excerptæ*, is that they were bestowed

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upon Sir Robert Cary, by Henry V., 1413, for valor displayed upon the battlefield.

“Let each one who bears the Cary name,  
Remember whence his shield and motto came.  
All that the family have by valor gained,  
Must by the sons be valiantly maintained.  
Then take the shield; go forward to the fight;  
Guard well the roses; may their silvery light  
Shine on brave deeds, performed for truth and right.”

## **CONWAY FAMILY**



## CONWAY FAMILY

ANCESTORS INCLUDE MANY WORSHIPFUL Sires—  
LARGE LAND OWNERS—A PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF CONWAY LINEAGE

Conaway and Conway are perhaps the only variants of this name. The derivation is from "con," a Celtic word, meaning head or chief, and "wy," a river. Conwy is therefore the first form of the name. The change to Conway or Conaway was an euphonic one. In North Wales there is a river and a town called Conway, and from this the family probably took its name.

Sir Edward Conwaye was knighted 1596 for prowess in Spain, where he was deputy Governor. He was Baron Conway of Ragley, Warwick, and Viscount Conway of "Conwa Castell," in Wales.

Sir Edward married Dorathe, heiress of Sir John Tracy. Lord Conway of Ragley was a friend of Penn, and also of Henry More, a Platonist, who spent much of his time at Ragley, which he called a centre of devotion, and a paradise of peace and piety. Lady Conway was said to be a sister of the Earl of Nottingham.

Lancaster and Spotsylvania counties, Virginia, have always been strongholds of the Conways.

Edwin Conway, or Edwyn Conaway, as he wrote his name, came to Virginia, 1640, from Worcestershire, England. Connaway was another way he spelled his name. He married in England, Martha Eltonhead of Eltonhead. His second wife was a sister or near relative of John Carter of the well-known Carter family.

Descendants of this line of Conways have it all their own way, when seeking admission to patriotic societies, for the family, amongst them, held in turn every office within the gift of the people.

Edwin was the third clerk of Northampton county, and while he wrote a bad hand, very bad indeed, "it was not as bad as Thomas Cooke's"—another clerk. Edwin

died in Lancaster county, 1675. Clerk of the county for fifty years, was the record of John Moncure Conway.

Edwin was a large land owner. His son Edwin, born 1654, married two wives—Sara Fleet and Elizabeth Thompson—and from Edwin and Elizabeth descend President of the United States, James Madison.

“Nellie” Conway—or Eleanor Rose Conway, as some historians call her—of the fourth generation from Edwin, pilgrim father, and daughter of Francis Conway, married, when eighteen years old, Colonel James Madison; their son was the President. She died at “Montpelier,” 1829—lacking but two years to round out her century.

Martha Thompson, who married James Taylor, was the mother of Frances Taylor, who married Ambrose Madison, grandfather of the President. This is the Taylor family that gave another President to the United States.

Eltonhead Conway—not a son, if you please, but daughter of Edwin, married Henry Thacker, who was clerk of the Virginia council. The Thackers were large land owners in Virginia, and Colonel Edwin Thacker, born 1695, was a burgess, Sheriff of Middlesex county, and vestryman of Christ Church.

Colonel Edwin, of the third generation, was prominent in state and church, and a member of the house of burgesses, for many years. He was born in Lancaster county, and married Anne Ball, half sister of Mary Ball, mother of Washington.

The marriage papers of Anne Conway, daughter of Colonel Edwin, preserved in Virginia archives, are interesting documents. Her father's consent to her marriage is given in a paper of some length, and the seal displays the arms, of which an illustration is herewith given. Some one has written of this coat-armor, “It indicates a branch of Lord Conway's family, re-planted and grown to another tree, and requiring arms of its own for legal purposes.”

Another family of Conways, not descended from Edwin of Lancaster, was also in Virginia. The two families are said to have a common origin. Edwin of Lancaster descended from the Lords Conway, who traced back to that Edward Conway who married Anne, daughter and heiress of Richard Burdet, of Warwick. One of the king's commissioners for Virginia, 1609-20, was Sir Edward Conway, and associated with him was Captain Thomas Conway, perhaps his brother. Two of the name, and brothers, who settled in North Carolina, were related to the Marquis of Hertford.

The Pennsylvania branch of the family claim William Conway, born in the Vale of the Clwyd, Wales. He came to America before 1770, and was in the Revolution. He married Ruth Adams, born in Pennsylvania. Of this line were Dr. Thomas Conway and William, who married Isabella Armour, of Irish descent.

New England also had its Conways, one William Conway, born in Camden, Maine, 1802, was a sailor, for twoscore years, but whether he is to be reckoned with as a forefather, is not down in black and white.

Always and forever patriots, the Conways gave to the Revolution Lieutenant Joseph, a near relation of Nellie Conway Madison; Lieutenant James and General Henry, who received for his services from the state of Virginia, 4,666 2-3 acres of land. New Jersey's representative was Lieutenant-Colonel John Conway.

Among marriage connections of the Southern branch of the Conways, are the families of Fitzhughs, Blackwells, Stanards and Spanns, also the Daniels. The mother of Moncure D. Conway, author, was Margaret Daniel, granddaughter of Thomas Stone, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It was Moncure Conway who was among the first to advocate the introduction of free schools in Virginia.

Some branches of the Conways claim royal descent, tracing back to Edward I., through the Byrds, Beverleys and Nevilles.

One Conway will directs that forty shillings be paid "Mr. David Currie if he will read my burial. I would not have a funeral sermon."

There must have been a black sheep—just one, that's all—among the Conways, for one father cuts his son off with the traditional shilling.

The coat-of-arms illustrated is that of the Conways who trace back to Virginia forefathers. It is blazoned: Sable, on a bend, argent, cotised ermine, a rose, gules, between two annulets of the last.

Crest: A Moor's head, side-faced, proper, banded around the temples, argent and azure.

Motto: *Fide et amore*—"By fidelity and love." This is also the motto of the Hearts, Cardens and Diceys.

The arms of the Eltonheads are: Quarterly; per fesse indented argent and sable; in the second quarter, three plates.

## **DICKINSON FAMILY**





**Dickinson**



## DICKINSON FAMILY

**BELIEVED TO BE OF FRENCH ORIGIN—ONE FOREFATHER  
CAME OVER IN WINTHROP'S FLEET—JOHN THE  
PATRIOT DRAFTED RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY CON-  
GRESS OF 1765**

From Dickinson to de Caen looks a far cry. Yet there be those who say that the name Dickinson originated in just this way. One who lived at Caen, France, removing to another part of the world, was said to be "of," or "from Caen," "de Caen," and this some one's son was "de Caen's son." To-day de Caen's son is "Mr. Dickinson."

Can anything be simpler? Like many another problem, it's so easy when you know how!

"Know how what?" Perhaps some one asks—elegance of diction going by the board, for the time. "Know how to evolve a surname." This tradition regarding its origin is authorized by those who ought to know. "Ought to know better," perhaps you say.

Very well, then, if this is not a satisfactory theory, there are others, but it seems to be generally considered a fact that the family came originally from France; that a Walter from Caen, called Walter de Caen, went over with the Conqueror, and to him William gave the manor of Kenson in Yorkshire. Thus Walter de Kenson. In 1260, a John Dykenson of Yorkshire, a descendant of Walter, married Margaret Lambert.

Names found in old records about this time are William Dykenson, Hugh Dykensonne, Anthoyne Dicken-  
sonne. About the end of the fourteenth century the name was generally spelled Dickenson. In 1430 the mayor of Hull, Thomas of this line, spelled it with an "i"—Dickinson. Kenson Mahon, Yorkshire, was owned by the family as late as 1475, when a Hugh Dickinson was lord of the manor. Another seat of the Dickinsons was Bradley Hall, Staffordshire.

The lord mayor of London, 1757, was named Diconson. A noted pastoral poet of the sixteenth century was John Dickenson.

Something more, however, is left to be said regarding the origin of the name. The son of Diccon, may easily become Dickonson, and Diccon or Dicon is nickname for Dick, which in turn is of course the nickname for Richard. Dignon or Digon are other names evolved from Richard, from which Dickinson may come, more or less directly.

Nathaniel is a pilgrim, who came over in 1630, in Winthrop's fleet. He was first at Salem, removing to Wethersfield in 1635, where his sons, John, Joseph and Thomas, were born. His wife was Anna Gull. He is also said to have owned property, and to have lived at Hadley, and was assessor and town magistrate. Another immigrant was Obadiah, of Hartford. The pilgrims, who made homes in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, were Walter, Henry and John, brothers possibly. They came from London, 1654, and spelled the name Dickenson.

A treasured relic is an old Bible, in which one of the first names recorded is that of "Ann Dickinson, born May 15, 1715."

Those of the family who wish to become Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution, have, among others, these soldiers to look up and trace down, through generation after generation: Sergeant Joseph who was in the Lexington Alarm, and Captain Joel, both of Connecticut; Lieutenant Sylvanus of New York; Major-General Philemon and Captain Peter of New Jersey; Brigadier-General John of Pennsylvania; Captain Edmund of Virginia, and Lieutenant Benjamin of South Carolina. With one exception, the name is spelled Dickinson in the Revolutionary records. The one exception is that of Lieutenant Benjamin Dicken-  
son.

John Dickinson, the "Pennsylvania Farmer," as he was called, was a delegate to the general Congress of

1765, and therefore an invaluable ancestor for those who desire membership with colonial societies. It is worth some time spent in research of old records, if perchance you can annex him as a relative in your direct line of descent.

John drafted the resolutions adopted by this Congress. To him is due the phrase: "No taxation without representation." In 1768, he published his famous "Letters to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies, by a Penna. Farmer." The arguments advanced regarding the revenue were unanswerable and the effect in America was to prepare the people for a firm maintenance of their rights. A member of the first Continental Congress, Dickinson's influence was felt in all its deliberations. He was brigadier-general in the war, and a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States. In 1783 he was governor of Pennsylvania, and Dickinson College—the second one founded in the state—was thus named for him.

John Dickenson's father Samuel was of the Maryland branch of the family, and he also had an estate in Delaware. John's wife was Mary, daughter of Isaac Norris, who was speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly for fifteen years. John Dickinson's personal appearance must have been far from reassuring. John Adams has written of him: "He is a shadow; tall, slender as a reed, pale as ashes; at first sight, one would think he couldn't live a month, yet the springs of life are strong."

It has been said, and truly, that the American people owe him a great debt of gratitude. He was wisely conservative, yet a friend of human rights, and he had the courage to set forth his views even at the expense of his own popularity.

The arms illustrated are blazoned: Azure, a fesse, ermine, between two lions, passant, or.

Crest: A demi-lion, per pale, erminois and azure.

The will of Obadiah Dickinson, who was of the Yorkshire branch of the family, is sealed with this coat-of-arms, although now partly obliterated. The will, re-

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corded at Hartford, bears date 1798. The date of the granting of this coat-of-arms is not given.

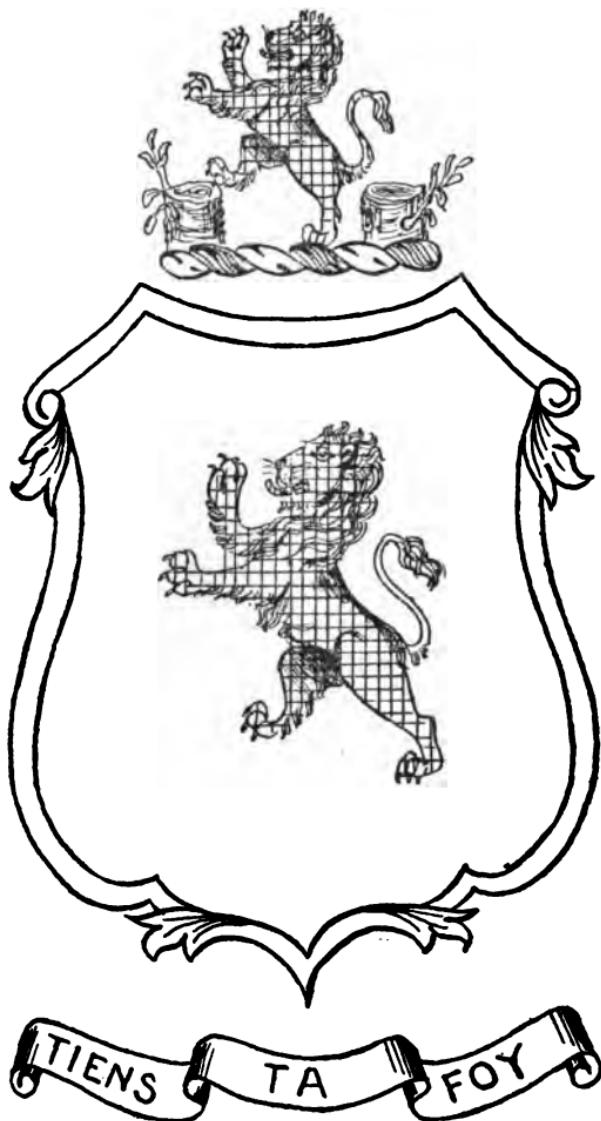
The date of another coat-of-arms, said to have been borne by Nathaniel, the pilgrim, is November 14, 1625. It is: Vert, a cross between three hind's heads, erased, or.

Crest: A stag's head, erased, or.

Motto: *Esse quam videri.* This is also the coat-of-arms attributed to the immigrant ancestors, Walter, Henry and John.

**DUBOIS FAMILY**





Dubois



## DUBOIS FAMILY

RECORDS OF FAMILY DATE TO TWELFTH CENTURY—  
NAME NOBLY BORNE BY EACH GENERATION—DISTINGUISHED BY PUBLIC SPIRIT AND DEVOTED PATRIOTISM

The family of Dubois, or duBois, in this country, traces back to the noble Huguenot refugees, Louis and Jacques du Bois, sons of Cretien or Christian du Bois of Artois, who was a lineal descendant of Macquaire du Bois, Count de Ronsoy, living at the beginning of the twelfth century.

The name is one of the oldest in France, and has more extensive marriage connections, so the historian of the family declares, than any other, "and," he adds, "I have never, but in one instance, found it written in French records, otherwise than with the small 'd' and capital 'B'—du Bois." The prefix de, de la, or du, a contraction of de le, is a badge of noble extraction. The origin of the name du Bois would seem to be de le bois—of the wood, or forest; one who lived in or near a wood. The similar name, Dubosc, means "of the thicket."

Variations of the name are de la Boe, Dubos, Dubose, Dubost, and possibly, Du Buysson, also Dubossari. One of the prime ministers of France was Cardinal du Bois.

It would perhaps be a surprise to his friends if Mr. Dubois signed himself Sylvius, yet Jacques Dubois, a famous French anatomist, was also known under the Romanized form of the name—Jacobus Sylvius. Then there was Franciscus Sylvius—or de le Boe.

From France the family spread to England and Flanders. The first of the name in England, was the Knight Geoffori du Bois, one of William the Conqueror's train. Another bold warrior was Pierre du Bois, who served in the army under Henry IV. of France.

Louis "du Bois," as he always wrote his name, was born in 1626; when about thirty-four years old he arrived in America with his wife, Catherine, née Blan-shan, whom he had married in Germany, and their two sons, who rejoiced in the patriarchal names, Abraham and Isaac. They settled at Kingston, N. Y., and Abraham was later one of the patentees of New Paltz—or *le nouveau palatinat*—thus named after the Palatinat, Germany, the home of Abraham's mother. The du Bois' house at Kingston is still in possession of the family, and reunions have been held there. Louis was one of the founders of the church, and the record of its building is still preserved, written in French, which is not the pure tongue and undefiled, but, nevertheless, intelligible. "They needed a French teacher," is the comment of the historian of the time. Louis always went by the title of the Walloon. By occupation he was "a tiller of the soil"; his brother Jacques was a silk manufacturer.

Those were stirring times, and the du Bois family had its share of adventures, and thrilling escapades—very much so, indeed, for Louis' wife and children—there were three of them—were carried captives by Indians in the raid of 1663, and were just about to be "butchered to make an Indian holiday," when Louis and his band of men rushed in upon the scene. The captives had saved their lives, in the first place, by singing songs. That "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," was demonstrated in this case. The "Babylonish Captives" was the very appropriate song which Catherine and her children were singing at the moment of their rescue.

Abraham's wife was Margaret Deyo, and one daughter, Mary, who married Philip Ferrie, or Verree, received as her wedding portion, 1,000 acres of land in Lancaster county, Pa. Du Bois, a town in Pennsylvania, possibly is thus named for the pilgrim fathers.

Jacques, who left three sons, lived but one year after reaching America. He settled at Esopus, New York.

The Dubois family were always willing to help fight the battles of their country, and they always "face fire like grenadiers." Heitman's "Officers of the Revolution" gives the names of Major Lewis, Lieutenants James and Henry, Captain David, all of the New York branch of the family, and Captain Isaac Dubose of South Carolina.

Large families were the rule in the du Bois families in olden times—eleven children being quite a popular number; seven and eight were the average number. And their names? Well, it must be confessed that our forefathers, or more likely it was our foremothers, showed a curious taste—or shall we venture to say lack of taste—in the selection. Can we imagine any maiden having grace enough to freely forgive a parent who endowed her with the name Jacomynche (pronounced Yah-so-mine-chee)? It is perhaps an improvement over Jemima, which it means, when done into English. Then we find the name Gerritje. She was one of the eleven, of whom one was Gerrit, and one Barent, and another Neeltje (Cornelia). The latter is not an unattractive name.

The du Bois family has always been found battling on the side of patriotism, intelligence and religious freedom against ignorance and superstition.

It has its authors, poets, men of science, statesmen and religious devotees. The first superior of the Sisters of Charity in the United States was Bishop John Dubois, born in Paris, 1764. He came to Virginia in 1791, and in building up the church there, did the work of three men. "He swam rivers, climbed mountain roads, cheered the woodman at his work, rode fifty miles in response to a sick call." Though born an aristocrat, he did not hesitate to share the roughest toils of his people; to assist in raising the rude log hut, and then to preside at the modest feast given in honor of the work. He was taught English by Patrick Henry.

Jean Baptiste Dubois was an eminent author and member of the French Academy. Born in 1670, he

prophesied in one of his books the revolt in the American colonies against Great Britain.

The "chief man of France" was Guillaume Dubois, statesman, born 1656. It was he who succeeded in negotiating the Triple Alliance.

The Dubois family has its story of "untold millions" awaiting heirs. Twoscore heirs, however, have claimed, and are now enjoying their share of the goods the gods have provided. Jacques du Bois, born in Belgium, 1704, left a fortune of 20,000,000 florins, or \$9,000,000. The interest was to be paid to an orphan asylum at Amsterdam, for fifty years. At the end of the time his legal heirs were to share his fortune.

The arms illustrated, borne by Louis, the Kingston settler, are: Argent, a lion rampant, sable, armed and langued, gules.

Crest: Between two tree stumps, vert, the lion of the shield (i. e., lion, rampant, sable).

Motto: *Tiens ta foy*—"Keep thy faith," or word. The lion, one of the oldest and most coveted of heraldic emblems, denotes deathless courage.

## **EDWARDS FAMILY**



## EDWARDS FAMILY

ONE BRANCH DESCENDS FROM RODERICK, THE "GREAT KING"—PLAYED PROMINENT PARTS IN COLONIAL TIMES—MEMBERS OF FIRST CONGRESS—INTERESTING RELIC PRESERVED BY THE PENELOPES

Many American families claim Alfred the Great as ancestor. Possibly the Edward or Edwards family put Edward or Eadward, Alfred's son, in the centre of their chart, or rather, at the root of their genealogical tree.

Certainly the Edwardses have been prominent enough in English history to shed a good deal of lustre upon the name, by whomsoever borne.

Edwardes is another spelling. The name probably started out in life as Udward or Adfert. In Anglo-Saxon records we read of Adferton or Edwardes-tune, which means the enclosure of Edward.

The name is an important one in Wales, where one branch claim descent from Tudor Trevor, a chieftain of mighty prowess.

These are the Edwards of Sea Castle. Another branch is of the line of Roderick, the great king. "The Edwards Hall," as it is called, near Cardiff, Wales, has been the home of a powerful line of Edwards. It was built by Godefory de Pomeroi, a Norman knight, in William the Conqueror's time; it came into the Edwards family by marriage, and remained a seat until 1635. The ruins still stand.

In England the noble houses of Kensington and Anglesey are of Edwards blood. Lord d'Elboeuf, a kinsman of the Conqueror, founded one branch of the family, with seats in Somerset, Cornwall, and Bedford.

The title of Sir Herbert Edwardes, a famous English general, indeed one of Britain's greatest generals of the nineteenth century, was an inheritance from an ancestor, knighted in 1644 by Charles I.

The Lord Mayor of London in 1679 was an Edwards. An English historian of note was Bryan Edwards. A fashionable sonneteer, ready rhymer and dramatist, was Richard Edwards, born 1533 in Somersetshire. He was a gentleman of the royal chapel, and "master of singing boys." His life was spent in England, although his death is recorded as taking place at Edwards Hall, Wales.

It was his grandson, William, who was one of the first of the name in the New World. In 1646 he appears upon the records as a land owner in Hartford, Conn. He was one of the founders of East Haven.

Daniel Edwards, of the fourth generation from William, the Pilgrim, was a member of the king's council for the colony of Connecticut.

Timothy, born in 1669, of this line, was chaplain of the troops in the Canadian expedition of 1709.

Captain James Edwards served with the Pennsylvania troops in the Revolution. He had the greatest affection for Washington, and on his deathbed said, "I shall soon meet my dear old General Washington."

Asked by his daughter if he thought that warriors like Washington inherited the kingdom of heaven, he replied, "Yes, I believe that he is a bright star in the regions of glory."

He was a Methodist, and so very religious that even a walk of forty-eight miles was attempted by him, in order to be present at a protracted meeting. Becoming weary, he dropped down by the wayside, and was seen sleeping by friends, who reported to another friend that he was perhaps drunk. "Oh, no," he replied, "he is only drunken with salvation. Take my carriage, drive down and bring him to the meeting."

Benjamin, son of Hayden Edwards of Virginia, was a member of the State Convention of Maryland that ratified the Federal Constitution, and a member of the first Congress. His brother John was a member of the Virginia Convention that ratified the Constitution, and afterwards a Senator from Kentucky. Another brother,



**EDWARDS**

Sanford Edwards, was a surgeon in General Marion's army.

Interesting relics of this branch of the family include the wedding gown of Hayden's wife, Penelope Sanford. It is passed on to the Penelopes of the family and is now owned by one of this name. The dress is of beautiful material, and in a fairly good state of preservation. Penelope Sanford was born in England, and came over with her brother, the only woman in a ship-load of colonists, bound for Virginia.

The Southern Edwards are related to the Popes. Other marriage connections include the Harrisons—President Harrison's family—and the Eli Whitneys.

Ninian, son of Chief Justice Ninian Edwards, the first and only Territorial Governor of Illinois, married a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

Chief Justice Ninian was born in Maryland, and was a gentleman of the old school, immaculate in his attire. Like Beau Brummell, he thought "we may not always be wisely, but we cannot be too well dressed." He wore fine broadcloth, and rode in a grand carriage, with a colored coachman in livery of the most correct description. When inaugurated, he was resplendent in a gold-laced coat.

The world-famous one of the family is, of course, Jonathan, of whom the historian Fiske says, "He was one of the wonders of the world, probably the greatest intelligence the Western Hemisphere has yet seen."

Bancroft writes, "Of all the scholars and philosophers produced by America, only two have established a permanent reputation—Benjamin Franklin and Jonathan Edwards."

Jonathan was of the line of William, the immigrant.

The stories of his precocity make interesting reading. At twelve years of age we find him writing a letter refuting the idea of the materiality of the soul. His wife, Sarah Pierpont, called by her descendants "the ancestress of the beautiful eyes," was a charming woman, and Whitfield writes in his diary, "A more devoted

couple I have never seen." They had near a dozen children—eleven, all told—of whom Mary was the favorite. Her choice of a husband was such a wise one that her father made it the subject of a sermon, from the text, "But Mary hath chosen the better part." This was something of a reflection upon the choice, in the matrimonial market, of another daughter, who had not chosen so well or wisely.

Mary married Timothy Dwight, and was the mother of a president of Yale College.

The daughter, Sarah Edwards, was the mother of Aaron Burr.

At Stockbridge, Mass., the reunions of this branch of the family take place. Among the anecdotes retailed at these meetings one is of a letter Jonathan wrote to his son Timothy when at Princeton University. Timothy's orthography was at fault. He probably wrote to his father, "I was very glad to recieve your last letter," and forgetting the little rhyme "i" before "e" except after "c," made a mess of it. Jonathan wrote back post-haste, "Next to downright immorality, I consider bad spelling the worst fault."

"The Millennium, or The Thousand Years of Prosperity," by Jonathan Edwards, was "printed at Boston, in New England, 1747; reprinted at Northampton in Old England, 1789, and Elizabethtown, N. J., printed by Shepard Kollock, Printer and Bookseller, in 1797." The original edition of this work is of great value.

Characteristics of the Edwards are more than an ordinary share of good sense and intelligence, wit, conversational powers, prudence, good judgment. The men of the family are tall and strongly built, dignified, with polished manners.

It is not down on the records that the family wish to claim the earth, but the "Heirs' Association" is formed to recover \$300,000,000 and the city of Troy! Whether Troy, N. Y., or of the Iliad, or both, the writer cannot state.

The arms reproduced, those belonging to the Pilgrim

William, and his descendants, were granted by Edward III., to an ancestor, for prowess at the battle of Crecy, 1335. They are verified by the Heralds' College, London.

The arms are blazoned: Ermines, over all a lion, rampant, or; in canton, a two-headed eagle.

Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, or, holding between his paws a castle, argent.

Motto: *Sola nobilitas virtus.*

The Edwards of Kent and Shropshire bear the same arms, but a different crest.

Burke blazons more than a score of arms for the family. One has for crest the three feathers of the Prince of Wales. A ducal coronet is the crest of another branch. There are also a variety of mottoes. That of one Welsh branch is "Everything with God, nothing without God."

"Gardez la foy" is the motto of the Baron Kensington branch. Another is *Nec flatu, nec fluctu*—"Neither by wind, nor by tide."

## **FIELD FAMILY**



## FIELD FAMILY

OF HIGH RENOWN AND ANTIQUITY—KNIGHT OF ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE IN STORY—SIR JOHN INTRODUCED COPERNICAN SYSTEM IN ENGLAND—EARLY IN NEW WORLD—ALWAYS TRUE TO FLAG AND COUNTRY

A Field may be quite as much a member of this well-known and widespread family if he elect to write himself down Field, Feeld, Ffield, Ffeild, Ffeld, Felde, Feyld, or Fylde. He may even try such variations as del Felde and de la Feld. The last named is perhaps the earliest form of the name, now recognized as Delafield. The present spelling, Field or Fields, has been in vogue for two centuries.

If the name originated in England, the meaning would be self-evident. Feld, used by Chaucer, was the past participle felled of the verb to fell. Fieldland is opposed to woodland, and means land where the trees have been felled. The name then would originate with him who owned fieldland.

The tradition, however, is that the ancestor of the English Fields went over with the Conqueror, that he was Huburtus de la Field, of the Chateau de la Feld in Alsace. What would family history be worth without its traditions? They suggest a train of charming fancies, and don't harm any one.

Field, as a matter of fact, sounds like a good old Saxon word.

“Ing, hurst and wood, wich, sted and field,

Full many an English surname yield.”

is an old rhyme; so is this one—an epitaph, which is centuries old:

“Here lieth Jack meadow,

Whose dayes passed away like a shadow.

“N. B.—His proper name was Field, but changed for the sake of the rhyme.”

It is little waifs like these which you come across now and then when running down your forefathers, which keep up your spirits. Otherwise the subject might be depressing—to think that your ancestors are all, or mostly all, dead!

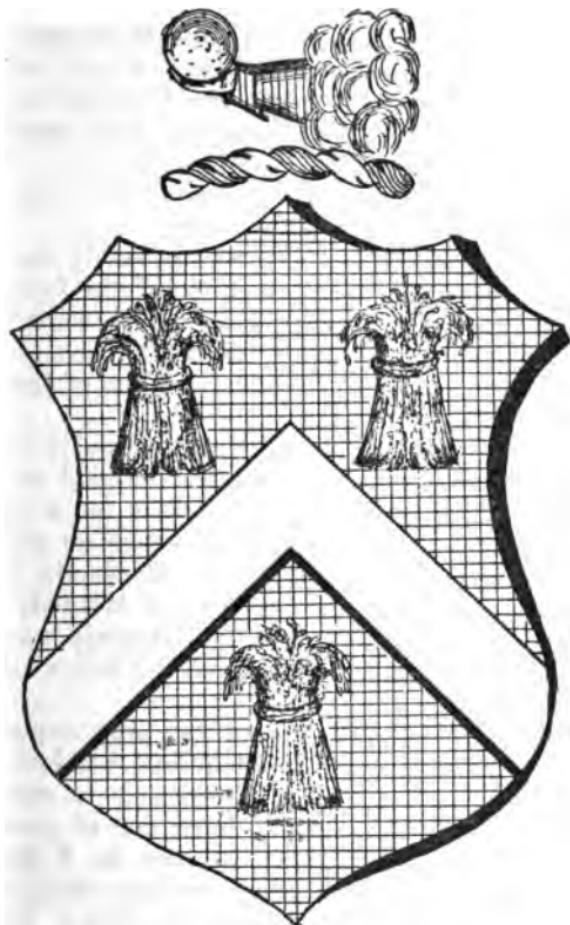
One record begins with William Feild and his wife Katharine, who were living in Yorkshire, in 1480. Connection is claimed by one branch with Sir Kay, a Knight of Arthur's Round Table, through Rosamond, daughter of William Field, who married, 1617, Godfrey Kay, a descendant.

Queen Elizabeth's chaplain was Dr. Richard Field. The family claim connection with Cromwell, through the marriage of Anne, daughter of Thomas Cromwell, a grandson of Oliver, to John Field, of London.

Among the distinguished members of the family is Sir John Field, who thirteen years after the death of Copernicus published the first astronomical tables that ever appeared in England, calculated on the basis of the new discoveries. He was therefore the first to introduce the Copernican system into England.

Another John Field, born about two centuries later, was a musical composer, whose nocturnes were Chopin's models. A dramatist of renown of the Elizabethan age was Nathan Field.

The notable ones of a later day are the poet, Eugene Field; David Dudley Field, who has done more for the reform of national laws than any other person; George Field of Providence, R. I., whose stately and dignified bearing caused him to be called the "Old Roman," and the "Cato of the Senate." Of course, we do not forget Cyrus and "how he laid the cable." John Bright called him the "Columbus of modern times, who by his cable has moored the new world alongside of the old." Only the fact that Cyrus Field was the citizen of another country prevented him receiving high honors from the English nation. The Paris exposition of 1867 gave him the highest prize it had to bestow—the grand medal. King Victor Emanuel of Italy decorated him; America



Field

gave him a gold medal and the thanks of the nation; the city of New York presented thanks, a gold snuffbox, and the freedom of the city; the Chamber of Commerce of New York, thanks and a gold medal; the State of Wisconsin a gold medal, and George Peabody a silver service. These were a few of the testimonials bestowed upon the layer of the cable.

The first of the name here was probably Zachariah, who came from Suffolk and was one of the founders of Hartford, his name appearing upon the record, 1639. Robert, a Long Island settler, about six years later, was from Yorkshire, a man of affairs, and one of the founders of Flushing.

The Fields had their share of adventures in the early days; they were scalped by Indians; carried captive to Canada; and one makes us her debtor for a romantic story, by marrying an Indian chief whom no persuasion could ever induce her to abandon. Benjamin Field of the Flushing family in 1691 married Hannah Bowne, of the well-known pioneer family. Hannah was a cautious young woman, judging from the following letter to her parents:

“My Dear Father and Mother:—I may acquaint you that one Benjamin Field has tendered his love to me. The question he has indeed proposed is concerning marriage, the which as yet I have not at present rejected, nor given much way to, nor do I intend to proceed, nor let out my affections too much towards him, till I have well considered the thing, and have yours and my friends’ advice and consent concerning it.”

Strongly marked features are characteristic of the family, with keen blue eyes and sandy or brown hair. The Fields have tempers of their own and stubborn wills. Their integrity of purpose and indomitable independence indicate antecedents of a haughty race, unaccustomed to servility.

William, James, Jeremiah, Zachariah and Daniel are names which occur in every generation. A very curious

Christian name which a Field bestowed upon a helpless, unoffending offspring was "Abovehope." Abovehope apparently could not appreciate a joke, or the distinction of possessing a name unique in the annals of nomenclature, for she passed away from this wicked world at an early age. Perhaps she died of her name, not having the sense of humor which distinguished her parents. An equally meek name was that of another feminine Field—Submit.

If any one doubts the patriotism of the Fields—but no one does—let him be told that they fought at Bunker Hill; they suffered at Valley Forge, and they witnessed the surrender at Yorktown. Captain Timothy was on Washington's staff. Others, good and true, were Lieutenant Ebenezer, Massachusetts; Ensign Nathaniel and Captain-Lieutenant John, Rhode Island; Captain James, South Carolina; Captains Reuben and Benjamin and Lieutenant Henry, of Virginia.

The arms illustrated, borne by the pilgrim, Robert, of Flushing, are blazoned: Sable, a chevron between three garbs, argent.

Crest: A dexter arm, issuing out of the clouds, fessways, proper, habited gules, holding on the hand a sphere, or.

Motto: *Sans Dieu rien*—"Nothing without God."

This coat-of-arms is termed in heraldry, "canting," meaning a pun on the name, or "armes parlantes," because of the allusion to a product of the field—wheatsheaves. The simplicity of this coat-armor points to great antiquity. It perhaps goes back to the thirteenth century, when the most ancient roll of arms was made, or 1240. The crest was granted in 1558, when Sir John, astronomer, was authorized by the crown to bear as a crest, over his family arms—three wheatsheaves—an arm gules, bearing a sphere, or. There was reason, if not rhyme or poetry in this—a red, right arm issuing from the clouds, and holding a golden sphere, showing the splendor of the Copernican discovery—a light from the heavens above.

Similar arms, borne by the Earls of Chester, are: Three garbs, or, granted in the thirteenth century.

Zachariah Field of Hartford was entitled to coat-armor blazoned: Per chevron, or and vert; in chief, two dolphins, respecting each other, gules; in base, a garb of the first.

Crest: A dolphin embowed, per pale, or and gules, in front of two darts, in saltire proper, points upward.

These coat-of-arms are found graven on the monuments of the Field family of centuries ago. The garbs in heraldry signify plenty, and that the first-bearer deserved well for his hospitality. They also denote that "The harvest of one's hopes is secured."

## **FISHER FAMILY**





**fisher**



## FISHER FAMILY

**DESCENT FROM ALFRED THE GREAT CLAIMED—A NORMAN KNIGHT ANOTHER PROGENITOR—VOLUNTEERS IN ALL WARS—HERALDIC EMBLEMS DENOTE CHARITY, LOYALTY AND TRUTH**

The name Fisher being that of one of the employments of man is found as a surname in all nations.

Hoker, Percheurs, Langelier, Poissonier and Chabot, at first sight, do not seem to be names belonging to the family, yet they all have the same origin.

For example, in France, in some of the provinces, chabot means fisher, or fisherman. Hence comes Cabot, and Sebastian, the explorer, may therefore be claimed by the family.

Fysher and Fyshore are old orthographies, "ffisher" being a form of frequent occurrence in colonial records. In a will, dated 1674, Joshua Ffisher, of Medfield, Mass., leaves to "John Ffisher, son of my son, John Ffisher, £5. To Vigilance Ffisher, my grandchild, son of my son, Joshua Ffisher, 40 sh." The executors of this will are "my beloved cosen daniel fisher and Joshua, my grande child"—so curiously free and easy and "simplified" was the mode of spelling in those primitive days.

One branch of the Fisher family claims descent from Alfred the Great, who is responsible for a large growth of family trees. Descent is also claimed, by one branch, from Eustace de Monte Alto, the "great Norman hunter," who was a knight in the train of William, who gave him the manor of Montault, in England, where descendants still reside. The great castle is called Montalt, Mold or Mould Castle. Maud is another corruption of the original name Monte Alto. Maud, it may be mentioned, in recognition of this descent from the Norman, is a name often bestowed upon both masculine and feminine members of the Fisher family.

Jabez Maud Fisher was an original character in London whose appearance at a certain coffee house was always awaited with great impatience, because he could repeat all the speeches of the day made in Parliament, from memory, on the all-absorbing topic of affairs in the American colony. This was during the Revolutionary war, when both houses of Parliament forbade the printing of speeches in the newspapers.

One distinguished member of the family was John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, who was chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and procured the Greek professorship for Erasmus. Bishop Fisher lost his head at the same time as Sir Thomas More, and for the same cause.

One pilgrim father was John Fisher, who came over with William Penn, and another progenitor of an American line was Joseph, born in Saxony, 1734, who settled in New Jersey. He was a Revolutionary soldier. Middletown, Pa., was settled by George, son of John Fisher, pilgrim father, and Fisher's Lane, Germantown, is thus called for the family.

The first survey and chart of Delaware Bay was made by Joshua Fisher, about 1750. The chart is now in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

To the hospitality of Captain Daniel Fisher, of Dorchester, Mass., the regicide judges of Charles I., Goffe and Whalley, owed shelter and protection for nearly a year. They lived in a house in a forest near the captain's, and his daughter Lydia waited on them.

One of the founders of the Maine branch of the Fisher family was Samuel, born 1722, who was living at North Yarmouth, 1745. He had the title "captain" and was a lineal descendant of Sir Anthony Fisher.

Captain Samuel's great-grandfather was Lieutenant Joshua, grandson of Sir Anthony. There are good war records here, for Captain Samuel's son was Corporal Onesiphorus, and his grandson was also Captain Samuel.

A member of the Maine family was Jonathan, "faith-

ful minister," author, poet, artist, wood-engraver, farmer, carpenter and clockmaker. He was an early riser—so it is put down in the records, and we are not inclined to dispute the statement. He was also "a terror to evildoers, and a praise to them who did well." He kept a stern eye on his congregation and woe to any one who absented himself from church, without an excuse. His sermons numbered 3,000, and his book on "Scripture Animals," was illustrated with pictures of every animal, bird and insect mentioned in the Bible. These were all engraved by himself. His portrait, painted by himself, is in Mt. Bangor Theological Seminary, of which he was one of the founders. For forty-one years he was pastor of Mt. Blue Hill church, where his salary was \$200, 30 cords of wood, with a vacation of five Sabbaths thrown in. Nor was this all of the story. He brought up a family of seven children, of whom one daughter was sent to boarding school, and one son, Rev. Josiah, to college.

One of the volunteers of the Revolution was Thomas of Delaware, a mere youth at the time. He kept up the record, and was in the war of 1812, with the rank of brigadier-general.

Heitman's "Officers of the Revolution" gives the names of other Revolutionary soldiers: Lieutenant Isaac of Massachusetts; Colonel Frederich and Lieutenant-Colonel John of New York; Lieutenant Hendrick of New Jersey and Captain Samuel of Pennsylvania.

One of the belles of the Revolution, if not a heroine, was Mary Vining, great-granddaughter of John Fisher, of Pennsylvania. The fame of her charms was carried to Marie Antoinette, who eagerly inquired of Jefferson, Minister in France, whether the extravagant compliments of French officers in America had been exaggerated. Among her admirers were Lafayette, Duc d'Orleans and Louis Philippe. The Spanish patriot, Miranda, once passed through Wilmington at night, and left his card at the post-office for Miss Vining, never having seen her. Even a twentieth century belle would

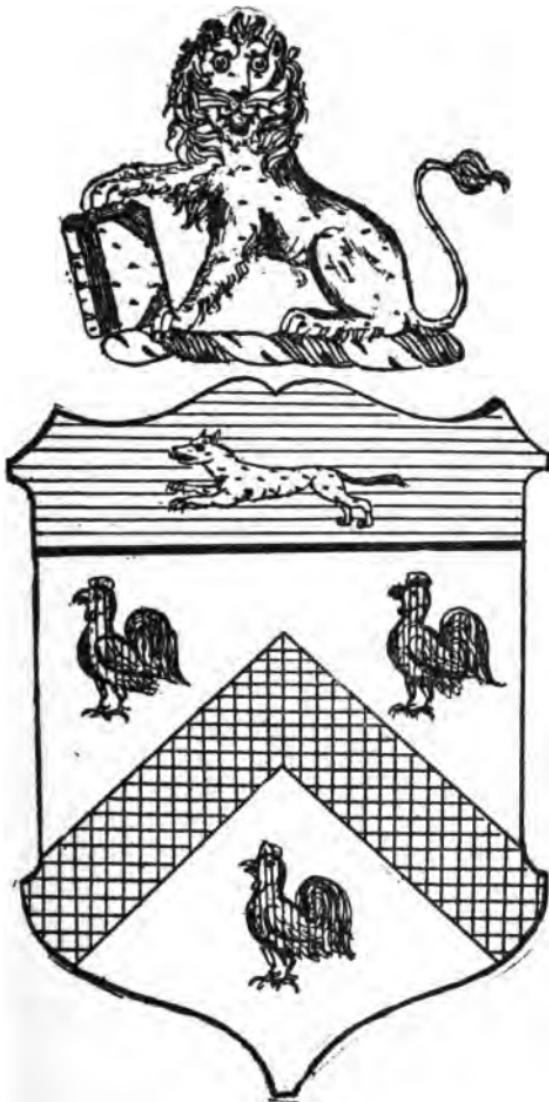
not scorn the Revolutionary belle's rich and costly attire—the “pearl-colored satin gown, lined with cream-colored Persian; the blossom-colored satin cloak lined with white mantua, and the white satin petticoat, quilted with flowers.”

Marriage connections include the Reeds, and the Ames—Fisher Ames, the statesman.

The arms illustrated are: Azure, a dolphin, embowed, naiant, or. The heraldic significance of a dolphin is charity, and the color azure is emblematic of loyalty and truth. The seal used by Joshua Fisher corresponds to these arms. There is a similarity between this coat-of-arms and that of the dauphin of France, which would argue descent of Joshua from the Norman knight. The arms of the martyred bishop were: Azure, a dolphin between three ears of wheat, or, and his motto—*Faciam vos fieri pescatores hominum*—“I will make you to become fishers of men.”

**FOX FAMILY**





FOX



## FOX FAMILY

**LANDED PROPRIETORS IN ENGLAND FOR CENTURIES—  
FAMILY HAS BRILLIANT STATESMEN AND SCIENTISTS—CHARACTERISTICS AND HERALDIC CHARGES  
NOTED**

It rather takes your breath away to have it suggested that Fox, as a surname, was, or may have been, first Val, or Vaux, and therefore, of French derivation.

Some one who was the owner of valleys or dales became designated as such, and from Vaux to Foxes or Fox is not impossible. In mediæval records we often find the name with the prefix "le"—le Fox—which helps to prop up this theory of a French origin. About the only variation of the orthography is Foxe. In colonial records, with its free and easy spelling, the name often appears without even the distinction which the capital letter affords—"Sam'll fox, ye 2nd;" "ffox," is also of frequent occurrence.

Names which have the same root, are Foxell, Foxall, Foxhall, Foxley, Foxlee, and Foxton.

Winterslow House, Wiltshire, is one seat of the family; Osmaston Hall, Derbyshire, is another landed estate, and in Cornwall they had large properties. One of the bishops of Winchester, the founder of Corpus Christi College, and counsellor, time of Henry III., was Richard Fox. Sir Stephen Fox, born in Wiltshire, was with Charles II. in his exile, and, after the restoration, he was commissioner of the treasury, and knighted by the king, 1665. He founded Chelsea Hospital. His twin sons were Stephen and Henry; the last named, the first Lord Holland, father of Charles James Fox, the brilliant statesman, in whose veins flowed blood the bluest of the blue, for his mother was

daughter of the Duke of Richmond, and his great-great-grandmother the Duchess of Portsmouth. Stephen, son of Sir Stephen, became Earl of Ilchester.

The scientist of the family was Robert Were Fox.

Two Foxes, each named Thomas, have fame and name as founders of families. One probably came over in the Winthrop fleet, 1630. He died in Concord, Mass., 1658. He was a freeman in 1638, had two wives and several children. His name is found in the records as plain "fox;" "Mr. foxes' land." His will is said to show a seal stamped with a design which may have been the reproduction of a coat-of-arms; it is impossible to decipher it clearly. Three of his sons were living at New London about 1675, and one son, Isaac, who married Abigail Osban, or Osborn, lived at Medford.

"Memento Mori Fugit Hora" is the legend upon the stone erected to the memory of Jabez Fox, Woburn, where he was pastor—"pastour"—for twenty-three years. He died 1702, aged 56 years. He was one of Harvard's first graduates, and, by tradition, a lineal descendant of Fox, the martyrologist, or Foxe, as it was spelled. His wife was Judith, afterwards the wife of Colonel Tyng, and his son was John Fox, also a minister of the gospel, whose sermon, occasioned by the great earthquake of October 29, 1727, is still extant. One of his sons was Jonathan Fox, who has the title "Colonel," and doubtless was an officer in the Revolution.

Daniel of East Haddam provided four sons for the Continental army; upon their return home, he gave each 30 acres of land, and to the youngest one he gave "his time," when he was nineteen years old.

Among those of the Fox family who were officers in the Revolution may be named Lieut. Jacob (Conn.), Lieut. Joseph (Mass.), Lieut. Jeremiah (Pa.), Captain Nathaniel and Lieut. Thomas (Va.). Ebenezer, of Massachusetts, went to war with pad and pencil in hand, and made a very readable story of "Adventures in the Revolution."

Coming down to a later time, Gustavus Fox of Massachusetts was a naval officer in the Mexican war, and was sent on a commission to St. Petersburg to congratulate Alexander II. upon his escape from assassination.

The founder of the Pennsylvania branch of the Fox family was John, born in Devon, 1751, who made a home in Germantown, with wife—Anna Rupert—and six children.

David Fox had a grant of 400 acres in Lancaster County, Va., about the middle of the seventeenth century. His son, David, has the title Captain—"Capt. D. ffox"—and married Hannah Ball.

In Gloucester County, Va., we find intermarriage of Foxes with the Lewis lineage, descendants of Col. Fielding Lewis, who married Washington's sister. Other families related by marriage to the Foxes are the Byrds, Fauntleroys, Amblers and Baylors—all of the South.

New England marriage connections include the Leslies, Isbells, Rogers, Stebbins, Stones, Reynolds, Wheelers and Jarvises.

Characteristics of the Foxes are prudence, administrative ability, wit, wide sympathies, while their common sense is of the best brand. They are faithful, upright, conscientious, and, shall we add, pugnacious, although often showing great self-control. Of one it was said that he displayed more than a boy's good sense in correcting his faults. Overhearing his parents discussing his faults, he determined to mend his ways.

The coat-of-arms illustrated is that used by Rev. John Fox, an early settler of Ware, Gloucester County, Va.

It is blazoned: Argent, a chevron, sable, between three cocks, gules; on a chief, azure, a fox courant, or.

Crest: A lion, sejant, guardant, or, supporting, with his dexter foot, a book of the last (i. e., last color named —or). This coat-armor is given in Burke as belonging to the Foxes of Bucks. No motto is assigned, but

mottoes used by branches of the family are, *Faire sans dire, and Video et taceo.*

The fox, of course, used in reference to the name, is an emblem of wit and facility of device—"One who well uses all that he may possess of wit, wisdom and sagacity in his own deference."

The chevron denotes protection; the cock, herald of dawn, watchfulness; the chief, dominion and authority; the lion, courage, and the book, learning.

## **FREEMAN FAMILY**





Freeman



## FREEMAN FAMILY

**CONSPICUOUS AS FOUNDERS OF TOWNS—ALWAYS TO THE FORE IN PATRIOTIC MOVEMENTS—SOME ROMANTIC STORIES HANDED DOWN—HERALDIC CHARGES DENOTE WISDOM AND PROBITY**

Freeman is a name which speaks for itself, as far as its significance is concerned. He who assumed it as a surname was a free man—*liber homo*—John le Freeman, say, and not John le Bond.

Frewoman and Frewif, or Frewife, are forms found in ancient records. The name is of good old Anglo-Saxon derivation. Variations are Le Fremans, Fremund, and Fremond, also Franchise and Fraunchomme, which look like very distant cousins, indeed. Ffreeman and ffreeman are of frequent occurrence in colonial records.

An old seat of the family is Fawley Court, Henley-upon-Thames, Oxford, and the Freemans have lived at Yorkshire, and Shakespeare's home, Stratford-upon-Avon, since time was.

The great history of "The Norman Conquest" was written by the historian of the family—Edward Freeman. One Thomas Freeman "set up for a poet," and was a friend of Shakespeare's. "Mrs. Freeman" was the Duchess of Marlborough's alias when in intimate correspondence with her royal mistress, Queen Anne, whom she addressed as "Mrs. Morley."

Edmund or Edmond Freeman came over in the *Abigail*, 1635, with sons and daughters, and lived first at Lynn, or helped to settle it. Samuel, who came over in Gov. Winthrop's fleet, was a proprietor of Watertown, and is called a brother of Edmund, who had the foresight to provide himself with "plate-armor." He would show those Indians something of the science of war. The armor, twenty pieces in all, was soon pre-

sented to the Colony, and is probably still treasured as a relic.

The Freemans have been conspicuous as founders of towns. In the records of the first church of Newark, N. J., Stephen is mentioned as "of the company from Milford, Conn., for settling a town on the Passaic." One of the proprietors of Syracuse, N. Y., was Joshua, born in Dutchess County. He is called the man above all others who promoted the growth of Syracuse. He died in North Carolina, 1848.

Among immigrant ancestors we may mention Rev. Bernardus Freeman, who came from Holland. He was perhaps of the Puritan band, and born in England. The tradition regarding another is that he came over in 1735, in Thos. Chalkley's ship to Philadelphia. His name has not been found on the records.

Must we acknowledge a pirate in the family? Not if we can help it. Here is the romantic story, and the reader must take it and rearrange it as he pleases, and then pass it on to the next one. Isaac Freeman was his name; then there was the good ship *Bethel*—that comes next. To make Isaac captain will be a good way to manage this part of it. The year was 1748, and there was war—and Isaac captured one hundred and sixty-one chests of silver and two chests of gold! Here is the outline for a romance, and no extra charge for it.

Those who trace back to Samuel of Watertown, born 1657, strike a pretty good ancestor, if it is societies and the like they wish to join, for Samuel was a member of militia, a selectman, and for nineteen years representative.

Revolutionary ancestors to look up are Lieuts. Jeremiah, Haskall, and Thomas, of Massachusetts, and Brigadier-General Nathaniel, of the same State, who filled nearly every office in the gift of his native town, Sandwich. Twice married, he was the proud father of a full score of children, of whom all but two lived to mature age. A man with a splendid record, he is an

ancestor to be proud of. Are you of his line? If so, your road leads straight to many patriotic societies.

"Major John," who died in 1719, aged about 100 years, is good for Colonial war records. He provided, by will, for the freedom of his negroes, "with four acres of land, a horse and a cow."

The Maine branch was founded by Enoch, born 1706, a descendant of Samuel the first. Colonel Enoch—to give him his title—was a graduate of Harvard. He held various offices; for many years he was judge of the probate court, and, in 1748, was a naval officer.

Characteristics of the family are uncompromising integrity, sound judgment, fixedness of principle, filial duty, conjugal tenderness, sincere and steady friendship. The Freemans are given to hospitality—friends of the oppressed.

Of the feminine members we may say that many possess not only beauty of person and mind, but "sound good sense"—a valuable asset!

One marriage connection traces back, through the Sears family of Massachusetts, to Gov. Winthrop. In "Americans of Royal Descent," we find that lineage may be traced to Henry I., Philip III. and Louis VIII. of France, and King John of England. Any scoffer who derides such ancestry doubtless cannot boast of a king with a crown on his head anywhere on his family chart.

The illustrated coat-of-arms is: Azure, three lozenges, or.

Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, gules, holding between his paws a lozenge, or.

Motto: *Liber et audax*—"Free and bold."

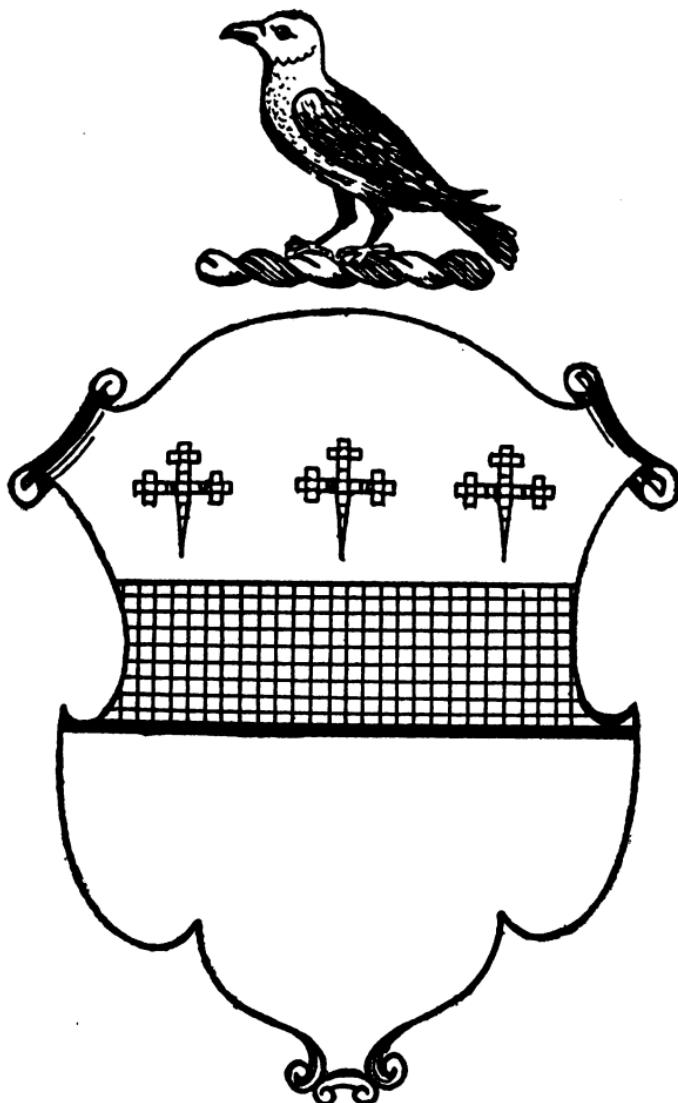
The lozenge, like all square figures, denotes honesty, wisdom, probity, and it is also a token of noble birth.

This coat-armor is attributed to the pilgrim ancestors, Edmund of Lynn, and Henry of Woodbridge, N. J., and its facsimile in etchings and embroidery has been handed down from generation to generation.



## **GOODRIDGE FAMILY**





Goodridge



## GOODRIDGE FAMILY

WELL REPRESENTED IN DOMESDAY BOOK—WERE TENANTS-IN-CHIEF—EASILY TAKE PLACE AS LEADERS OF MEN—WOMEN RENOWNED FOR WIT AND BEAUTY

The origin of the name Goodridge goes back to the “twilight of fable.” It is found in Domesday Book as Godrie, Goderic, Godricus and Godericus; indeed, no name is more fully represented in that ancient record.

Prosperous in God, or rich in God, or in goodness, is the meaning of the name, from guda, good, or God, and ricus, an Anglo-Saxon word meaning powerful. Godricus was perhaps the first form of the name.

Variations of this patronymic are as follows: Goderiche, Goderich, Goodrick, Gutteridge, Gutterige, Gutt-rige, Guttridge, Gutrig, Goddrige, and Goodridge.

Common colonial forms were Goodridge and Guttridge, also Guttridge.

The two “o’s” are accounted for in this way: In olden times the father’s name was “good enough for father,” but the son, wishing an extra flourish, doubled the vowel or changed it—thus Godridge; next generation, Goodridge, a Goodrich.

We also see this in the case of mothers and daughters. If the mother was Baba, the daughter was Baaba or Buoba; and Tata’s daughter was Tuota.

Goodridge is the name of a parish in Herefordshire also called Goodrich, with its Goodridge Castle, court, and ferry.

The castle was probably erected soon after the conquest, as a place of defense for the west of England. It was occupied by the cavaliers during Charles I.’s reign, and, after a long siege, destroyed. It is now one of the most striking ruins in England.

An early owner of the castle was the Earl of Salisbury, who is renowned in the annals of the past as cap-

tor of Joan of Arc. In Shakespeare's *Henry V.* he is mentioned as Lord of Goddig or Godrig.

Ribstone Hall and Gilling Castle, both in Yorkshire, are other seats of the Goodridge family.

The lord high chancellor of England, and chaplain to Henry VIII., Sir Thomas Goodrick, or Goodricke, was bishop of Ely, and in the reign of Edward VI. assisted in compiling the first Book of Common Prayer. He was commissioned to invest Henry II. of France with the Order of the Garter, and to treat for the marriage of the King's daughter, Elizabeth, with Edward VI. The portrait of Goodrich by Holbein is preserved, and a brass in Ely Cathedral perpetuates his memory.

A famous astronomer of the eighteenth century was John Goodriche, of Yorkshire, where the family is an old one, with knightly honors conferred by Charles I.

The first of the name here was William Goodridge, as he spelled it, who came from Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, 1634, to Massachusetts, where he became one of the founders of Watertown. Governor Winthrop's name appears on the records as a witness of the inventory taken of William's property. "A true and perfect inventory of the goods of William Goodrich, made by Thomas Hastings, April 3, 1647." Among the items enumerated are "one Bible, one psalms booke," and one "cowe." William's wife was Margaret.

Sons and grandsons of William became founders of families in Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, and New York.

Samuel "Guttridg," fourth generation from William, and born at Newbury, held many town offices. He was selectman, and surveyor; he was also written down "gent," which meant much in those days, and he left a large property—£8,813, 5 shillings. His wife was Lydia Cue, and they had a large family. His brother, Benjamin, was at Bunker Hill, with his three sons. Benjamin's wife was Mary Redington, and, removing to Vermont, they became the progenitors of the Vermont line.

One of the family, Samuel of Boxford, Massachusetts, was chosen to "keepe the meeting house key and to sweep it, and take care of the Metting houss dores," for which he received thirty shillings annually.

Where duty called there were Goodriches found. At Bunker Hill, John, of Fitchburg, proved his patriotism. He was a son of David, who was a member of the provincial Congress and held many town offices. William, of Sharon, Conn., great-grandson of the pilgrim father, was lieutenant in the Revolution. Other patriots, good and true, were Ozias, of Connecticut, a private, who served through the war, from the night of the "Lexington Alarm." Lieutenant Stephen, also of Connecticut, was one of the minute men aroused by the midnight cry of Paul Revere. Another, from the same State, was Ensign Levi. Representatives from Massachusetts were Lieutenant Ezekiel, killed at Saratoga, Lieutenants Samuel, Silas, and William. Lieutenant John was of the Virginia branch of the family. Another soldier of the Virginia line was Major Theodore Goodrich of Rappahannock County, who took part in wars of an earlier date—that is, before the Revolution.

Of Elizur, who "volunteered to defend New Haven," as the records have it, the story is told that after the enemy took possession, "being tired he lay on a bed, where he was bayoneted in the breast by a British soldier." But Elizur was made of sterner stuff than most, and did not thus easily give up his life, but became a most prominent citizen. Speaker of the House, he was present at the last session in Philadelphia and at the first in Washington.

His wife, Anne Willard Allen, as a little girl knew General Burgoyne, and once was sitting in his lap while he was reading a newspaper in which he was spoken of as "John Burgoyne." His indignation was so great at this lack of respect that he nearly frightened little Anne into fits. At the time he was a prisoner at large.

Chauncey Goodrich, son of Elizur and Anne, mar-

ried Frances Julia, daughter of Noah Webster, whom he assisted with his dictionary.

The second Secretary of the Treasury, under Washington, was Chauncey Goodrich, Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, Mayor of Hartford, United States Senator, to say nothing of a few other offices. His wife was a daughter of Governor Walcott.

We all know the story of Annie Ellsworth, who dictated the first message ever transmitted by a recording telegraph, sent from Washington to Baltimore: "What hath God wrought!" Annie may come into this story, for she had some of the good old Goodridge blood.

One of the most popular writers of a few generations ago was Samuel Goodrich, or "Peter Parley," who was also State Senator, and Consul to Paris. His mother, Elizabeth Ely Goodrich, a daughter of Colonel John Ely, was very beautiful and accomplished. "Almost as handsome as Betsey Ely" became a proverb.

Marriage relationships include the New England families of Kimball, Stickney, Porter, Hale, and Peabody. The Goodridges, or Goodriches—spell it as you will—are long-lived; at least this may be inferred from the record of one of the lineage, that "he was cut off prematurely at sixty-five."

The coat-of-arms illustrated is: Argent, a fesse sable, in chief, three cross-crosslets, fitchee of the last (i. e., sable).

Crest: A song-thrush proper.

Walter Goodridge, or Gutridge, as it is sometimes written, who was a sea captain, dying in 1730, gave to a Boston church a piece of plate bearing this coat-of-arms, which is also found cut on the tombstone of Goodriches buried at Copp's Hill, Boston.

The coat-of-arms ascribed to William of Watertown, and his brother, John, of Wethersfield, is: Or, two lions, passant, between ten cross-crosslets, sable.

Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, couped, argent, holding in the dexter paw a cross-crosslet, or.

Motto: *Ditat servate fides*—"Faith kept enriches."

## **GRIFFITH FAMILY**





VIRTUS OMNIA NOBILITAT

Griffith



## GRAFFITH FAMILY

### OF ROYAL LINEAGE—THE LAST KING OF WALES A FOREFATHER—IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS IN MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN STATES

The Welsh form of this name is Gruffydd, and Lleweny, in the Vale of Clwydd, is one home of the family.

Griffith, Griffiths, and Griffyth are present day forms of the name, Griffith being the usual orthography. Early records of the family in this country invariably have the name with the final "s"—Griffiths. Griffitts and Griffis are variations of the name.

The family is an ancient one, descended from Rhys ap Tudor Mawr, ap Griffith, Prince of South Wales, 1077, through Trahairn Goch, chieftain of Llyn, Carnarvonshire, North Wales.

One William Griffith of Llyn, and of this line, about 1700, son of John and Elizabeth, daughter of Viscount Bulkley, and member of Parliament, married Mary, daughter of Sir Bibye Lake of London.

Owen ap Robert Owen, of Anglesey, was an ancestor of this line, and marriage connections include the Earls of Aylesford, and the noble house of Trevon of Trevallyn.

This is one account of the origin of the Griffiths. Another has it that the family can claim descent from Lleyellyn, the last King of Wales, who was the son of Griffith, also King of Wales.

"The Griffiths in America, descendants of a Welsh princess, would now be enjoying the millions that fell to the British crown, if family records had been carefully kept, to furnish missing links."

This is a quotation from a family record. The present writer regrets possessing no knowledge whatever of these "millions"—her greatest joy would be to divide it among the Griffiths and the Griffith families—no, to share it with them.

The Princess referred to was Katherine, daughter of Lord Rys, Prince of South Wales, and she married Rydderch ap Kydiron.

Their son was Rys ap Rydderch of Castle Howell, or Hywel. Prince Rys, or Lord Rys ap Griffith was a man of valor in a warlike age, as well as "a great patron of the bards." "He made a feast at Christmas, and caused it to be proclaimed throughout the country, a year and a day beforehand. Thither came many strangers, and among deeds of arms, and other 'shows,' the Prince caused all the poets of Wales, who were makers of songs, and recorders of gentlemen's arms and pedigrees, to come thither, and provided chairs for them, where they should dispute together, to try their cunning, where great and rich gifts were prepared for the overcomers."

The family is an old one in Staffordshire, and recently a Joseph Griffiths died there, aged over ninety years, who had known five bishops, five rectors, five parish clerks, and he had lived in the reign of five monarchs.

One immigrant ancestor was William Griffith, from Cardigan, Wales, 1721. He settled in New York State. Then there is the usual tradition of three brothers. They, too, were born in Wales, and crossed the sea in 1715. Their names were Griffith, John and William, and they made homes in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Griffith Griffiths married, 1722, Gwen, daughter of Evan Thomas, and he died in 1760, possessed of considerable property, as his will shows. His children were Evan, Amos, Levi, Dan, and Rebecca. In the course of time descendants of the three brothers dropped the "s," writing their name Griffith.

The three brothers were sons of Griffith Johns of Llanddewi, Cardigan. They are called college-bred men, of considerable wealth. There was a marriage, of this branch of the family, with the Howells of Bucks county, Pa. Other marriage connections include the Sharps, Fosters, and Cadwalladers. A relic is an old

Welsh Bible, with records. One is the autograph of a Richard Williams—"his hand and pen, God save Queen Anne and all her men."

The Griffith record is a patriotic one, and among officers of the Revolution are the following names: From Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Benjamin, '76, and Ensign Levi, '76 to '83; Levi died 1825; from Maryland, Captain Samuel, '76 to '78; Lieutenant Charles, Colonel Charles Greenberry Griffith, of the Flying Camp, '76; Ensign John, also of the Flying Camp, and commissioned lieutenant; from Virginia, Captain Philemon, '76 to '77—he died 1838; Surgeon and Chaplain David, '76 to '79.

Ready with pen as with sword, are the Griffiths. The founder of the "Monthly Review," Great Britain, was Ralph Griffiths, born in Shropshire. "He was a steady advocate of literature, a firm friend and possessed of great social gifts." His brother, a planter of South Carolina about the middle of the eighteenth century, was perhaps the founder of the Southern branch of the family.

In Pennsylvania the Welsh family of Griffiths has always been prominent. In 1715 Thomas Griffiths and wife, Mary Norris, were living in Philadelphia. Thomas was keeper of the great seal of Pennsylvania; provincial councilor; judge of the supreme court, and mayor of Philadelphia. He died in 1740. William Griffiths was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital. A bookplate used by Thomas is in possession of a descendant.

The coat-of-arms illustrated is blazoned: Gules, three lioncels (or little lions), passant, in pale, argent, armed azure.

Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, sable, armed gules.

Motto: *Virtus omnia nobilitat*—"Virtue ennobles all." This is also the motto of the Herrick family.

This coat-armor was borne by William Griffith, the New York ancestor, 1721.

A similar coat-of-arms is that of the Griffiths ("s")

## 164 COLONIAL FAMILIES OF AMERICA

of Thorn Grove Park, Worcester, England. It is: Or, a lion, rampant, gules.

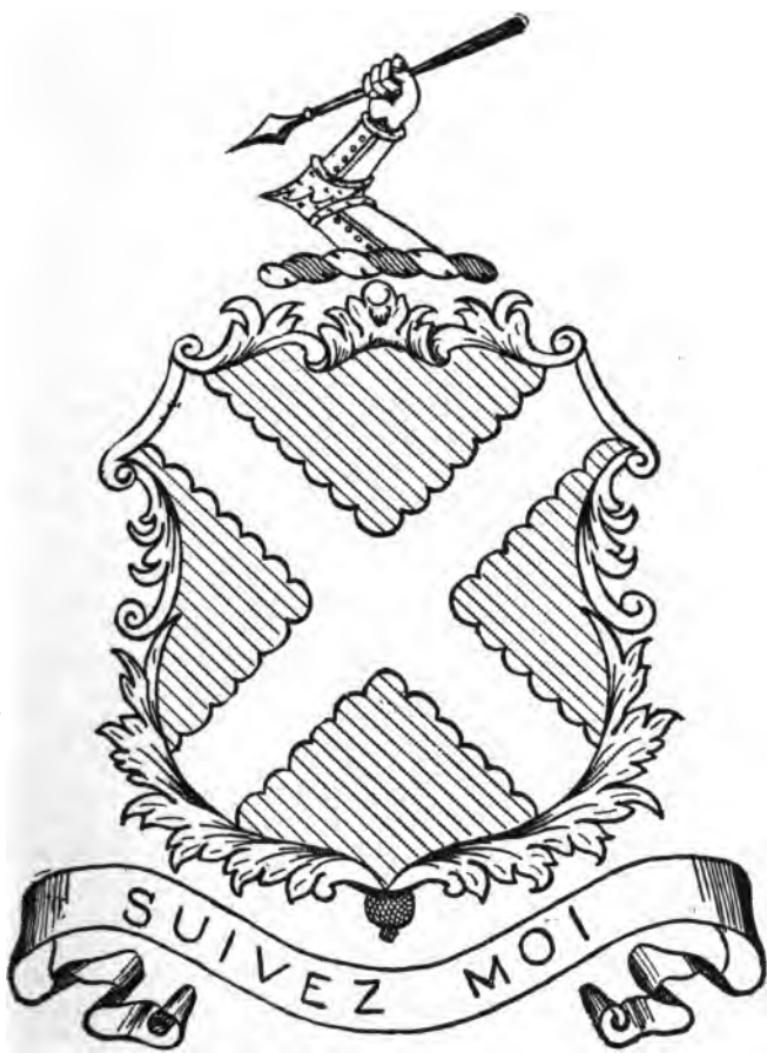
Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, gules. No motto.

The Griffiths ("s") of the Isle of Anglesey bear: Gules, a chevron, between three lions, rampant, or.

The Griffiths who claim Lord Rys as founder of the family, bear: Sable, a spear-head, embrued, between three scaling ladders, argent; on a chief, gules, a castle, triple-turreted of the second. No crest and no motto.

## **HAWLEY FAMILY**





Hawley



## HAWLEY FAMILY

HISTORY BEGINS WITH WALTER DE HAULEIGH, FOURTEENTH CENTURY—ONE ACCOMPANIED HIS MONARCH AT FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD—WAS MADE KING OF ARMS.

A green plat in a valley, in the North of England, is called a haw; in Scotland, a small bit of ground, a haugh. Ley, leaz and lea are old Saxon words for a field or sward.

Some one, once upon a time, or before time was, the knowing ones tell us, lived in a small green field. He had no surname, no one had, but, assuming airs—perhaps he had inherited some money—he chose a name. What more appropriate than haw-leaz—or, if a Scotsman, haugh-leaz, or lea? His friends and neighbors were requested to address him as Mr. Haugh-Leaz—“a hyphen, if you please.”

The name looks well—quite imposing, indeed. But friends and neighbors—especially friends—sometimes feel called upon to discipline you for your good. “Haugh-Leaz, Esq.,” was too grand; the name might engender pride. So they wrote him down Hauleigh, or Hawles, or Haylea, or Haley, or Haulley, or Haylea, finally arriving at Hawley. The name has also appeared in old documents as de la Haye, and de la Hagh. This means “of the hedge,” or, freely rendered, living near a hedge. This may have been the first form of Hawley. Hay, haye, or have, are old Saxon for hedge. Names perhaps derived from this root are Hay, Hayes, Haynes, Hawes, Haworth, Hawton, Haywood, Hayward, Heywood, Hayland, Roundhay, and Lyndshay.

Chaucer used haw-haw for a farmyard, and church-hawe is church-yard.

In Kent there is a village named Hayeleigh, and we find seats of the Hawleys in Kent—Leybourne Grange

—as well as in Somerset and Derbyshire. The home in Kent is near that of the nobleman who had the following ambiguous notice posted up:

“Notice is hereby given that the Marquis of Camden (on account of the backwardness of the harvest) will not shoot himself nor any of his tenants till the 14th of September.”

Walter de Hauleigh is the first of the Hawley family of whom record is preserved, and of him we know but little. He was member of Parliament in the year of grace 1377.

Thomas Hawley, messenger of the bedchamber to Henry VIII., was with that monarch at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. He was appointed king of arms and herald, with the title, Clarenceux King of Arms. His heraldic Visitation of Essex, Surrey, and Hampshire, or a copy, is in the British Museum.

Sir Francis Hawley raised a troop of horse, at his own expense, for Charles I., who created him a baronet —Baron Hawley. Henry C. Hawley, brigadier-general, was second in command of cavalry at Fontenoy in 1745, succeeding to the command upon the death of the superior officer. He was in command at Ghent, and, according to Horace Walpole, frightened the magistrates out of their wits by kicking downstairs a messenger sent with a bribe. In his will, which is an eccentric one, he asks for a funeral without ostentation. “I will have no show any more than if a poor soldier. Written with my own hand, because I have a poor opinion of the law.” Benjamin Hawley was aide to Lord Hill at Waterloo.

The Hawleys have always loved books, many being veritable bookworms. There was Sir Joseph Hawley, born in 1813, a noted turfman, who won many a race with his thoroughbreds. He was devoted to books, and left the most valuable library in Kent. The Shakespeare scholar and librarian of the memorable library at Stratford-on-Avon was Frederick Hawley, born 1827. He made a catalogue of all the known editions of

Shakespeare's plays in every language—the most complete catalogue in existence.

Joseph Hawley, of Derbyshire, in 1629 started out to seek his fortune in the New World. He settled in Stratford, Conn., where he held the office of Town Clerk and Treasurer, which office proved no sinecure, for taxes were paid in wheat, peas, Indian corn, and the like, which the collector must store, sell, or deliver for shipment to distant markets. He was one of a committee to draft a patent, which is still preserved, signed by Governor Robert Treat. Another forefather in Stratford was Samuel. He may have been the son of James Hawley, of Brentford, born 1558, for some of the latter's children were settlers here. Hawley, Mass., and Hawleyville, Conn., were thus named in honor of a forefather. Another pilgrim was Thomas, who came from Derbyshire, in 1650, to Roxbury, Mass.

Patriots the Hawleys have always been, willing, when necessary, to pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors. True to their flag, they have fought hard in time of war. Gideon Hawley, of Connecticut, was chaplain in the French and Indian war. David, Nathan, and Abraham were in the Revolution. The chairman of the Massachusetts committee, sent to the Provincial Congress, 1774, was Joseph Hawley of Northampton.

General Joseph Roswell Hawley, a member of the Southern branch of the family, and born in North Carolina, removed to Hartford, Conn., and was Governor of that State. The meeting for the organization of the Republican party was held in his office, at his call, February 4, 1856. He was a believer in the American people and the "American way."

Family tradition gives us much interesting data. There is the account of the marriage of Nathan Hawley, of Stratford, and Silence Mallory. Wedding ceremonies lasted several days, with dances and feasting and much merrymaking. When Nathan and Silence wished to entertain their friends in their new home,

that they might not incur a fine in case the guests remained after nine o'clock, they obtained permission for their party from a town officer. No one was allowed to entertain company after nine in the evening. Part of the frolic of a wedding celebration was to bar the pathway of the newly married, when they wended their way to their new home. Obstacles of various kinds were placed in their path; trees were sometimes felled, or grapevines tied across the road.

The arms reproduced, that of Thomas, of Roxbury, are: Vert, a saltire or St. Andrew's cross, engrailed, argent.

Crest: A dexter arm in armor, proper, garnished or, holding in the hand a spear, in bend, sinister, point downward, also proper.

Motto: *Suivez moi*—"Follow me." *Et suivez moi* is used as one Hawley motto. These are the arms of the present owner of Leybourne Grange, Kent. The crest of the Hawleys of County Hants, England, is a winged thunderbolt. This family is descended from Francis, Lord Hawley, so created in the seventeenth century. One member was Robert, who married Susan, daughter of Lord Saye and Sele.

Regarding the symbolism of the arms reproduced, a saltire denotes resolution; engrailed signifies land or earth; an arm in armor, one fitted for performance of high enterprises; the spear was bestowed only upon a valiant soldier, and is emblematic of knightly service and devotion to honor.

## **HORTON FAMILY**





Horton



## HORTON FAMILY

NAME OF ANGLO-SAXON DERIVATION—OLDEST FRAME  
HOUSE IN UNITED STATES BUILT BY A HORTON—  
A CAUTIOUS FATHER AND HIS TOMBSTONE—HER-  
ALDIC CHARGES SYMBOLIZE SINCERITY AND  
LOYALTY

Horton, a name of Anglo-Saxon derivation, admits of little, if any, variation; Horten, Hortun, and Hortoun being perhaps the only ones. It is from ort, or wort, meaning herbs or vegetables, and tun, an enclosure, or a garden. Horton is the name of towns in Kent, York, Chester, Dorset, and Gloucester. In Norway there is a place called Horten; Ville de Horta is a town in the Azores.

What is perhaps the oldest frame house in the United States was built on Long Island by Barnabas Horton. This house was still standing a few years ago. Barnabas was born, 1600, in Leicestershire, England, and came over in the *Swallow*, 1635, with wife and two sons, Joseph and Benjamin. Eight children were born here. The captain of the *Swallow* was a Horton, Jeremy by name.

If you want a name for your family chart, dating back to the sixteenth century, put down Joseph, father of Barnabas, the pilgrim. We can go farther back, and find Robert de Horton, lord of the Manor of Horton, or Great Horton, before 1310, but just where he comes in, or where any of the present generation of American Hortons come in with reference to him, it is impossible to say. Ancestors have ways that are dark; that is, they remind you that, "now you have me, and now you haven't."

In the time of Charles I., William Horton, of Howroyde, was a man of some importance—enough so to have his name handed down to the present day. Sudbrooke Park, Petersham, is one seat of the family, and

it was the home of the author and statesman, Sir Robert Horton, Governor of Ceylon, knighted in 1830. It was his wife, Lady Beatrix, who was the subject of Byron's lines, "She walks in beauty."

To go back to our first American ancestor, Barnabas. He went first to Massachusetts, and then to Long Island in 1640, with twelve other Puritans. The fateful number of thirteen had no terrors for them. Southold was the town they founded, and any Horton of to-day who can hark back to Barnabas is eligible for membership with colonial societies, for Barnabas was a magistrate, and member of the court. As he had the foresight to provide himself with a tombstone—perhaps before he left England—his grave is still marked, and a few years ago, that is, about fifty, his stone was relettered. It is down in the records, that, of the thirteen, he was the only one whose Lares and Penates included a monument, and it is said that he had the epitaph engraved upon it himself. The writer understands that the epitaph is not uncomplimentary, but rather the reverse. He died eighty years young.

Thomas, of Springfield, and Jeremiah, also of Massachusetts, were other pioneers.

The New York branch of the family was founded by Joseph, of the second generation, and to trace back to him is to find an ancestor with a record, for he was selectman, justice of the peace, and captain of militia. He had five sons and several daughters.

When it comes to Revolutionary ancestors, there are enough and to spare, so that every one in good standing can have a few. Jonathan, of the fifth generation, of Long Island, was one of the signers of the "Pledge for Independence," in 1775. Colonel Nathan was a bold soldier, and on guard at the execution of Andre. The gun he carried at the time is now a relic treasured by descendants in North Carolina.

Others in the Revolution, from New Jersey, were Captain Joseph and Surgeon Jonathan; from New York, Captains Ambrose and Thomas, and Lieutenant

William; from Massachusetts, Lieutenant Jotham and Ensign Elisha; from Connecticut, Captain James.

Major John Horton began as a wagoner; he was son of Lieutenant Israel, also a soldier. A valiant fore-mother whose record has been handed down was Deborah Ferry Horton, one of the number who spent the night in the famed "Forty Fort," the night after the Wyoming massacre.

Of old Jason Horton, of Long Island, the story is told that he was a strict observer of the Sabbath, and it hurt his feelings and grieved his honest soul that a neighbor appropriated the day to cutting wood for his family. Jason took the matter into his own hands, and deposited a load of wood at the door of his friend, who not only accepted the wood, but the hint, and no longer sawed wood on Sunday. "They all worked but father," and after the episode, he didn't even saw wood—on the Lord's Day.

The coat-armor reproduced is ascribed to Barnabas and is: Gules, a lion, rampant, argent, charged on the breast with a boar's head, couped, azure; a bordure engrailed of the second.

Crest: A red rose seeded and barbed proper.

Motto: Pro rege et lege—"For king and law."

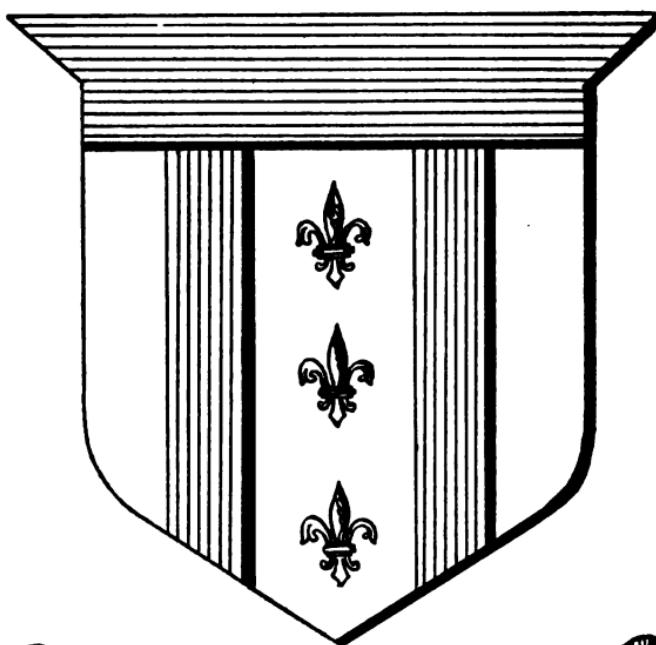
This is also the motto of the Stewart family. The lion is a valued charge of great dignity; the boar, the bearing of a warrior, and also the symbol of hospitality. Engrailed denotes land; the rose, hope; gules, magnanimity; argent, sincerity; azure, loyalty.

Another Horton motto is Quod vult, valde vult—"What he wills, he wills heartily and cordially."



**LOOMIS FAMILY**





Loomis



## LOOMIS FAMILY

NAME FOUND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD—THEORIES REGARDING ORIGIN OF NAME—POETS, ARTISTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN AND ONE MARTYR—FAMILY RECORDS IN BRITISH MUSEUM AND AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Joseph Loomis, a woolen draper of Braintree, Essex County, England, with five sons and three daughters, sought a home in the New World in 1638. They came over in the ship *Susan and Ellen*, and settled in Windsor, Conn., the following year. The record of his first years in the colony is preserved by the Historical Society of Connecticut.

He died, 1658, aged about seventy years. His land at Windsor was upon what was called "the Island." The place is still owned by descendants and is believed to be the oldest homestead now standing in the United States. Over one and one-half million dollars have been left by Joseph's lineal descendants, of the last few generations, to convert the estate into an educational institute for boys and girls.

Edward Lomas, another pilgrim, settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1648. He was born in London about 1606. He had six children. His descendants, found in many States, vary the orthography of the name, although Lummis is the usual form. Some write themselves down Loomis, others, without much rhyme or reason, it would seem, are Lamos. The descendants of Joseph are mostly known as Loomis. He and his sons, doubtless thinking "variety the spice of life," used a number of forms, ringing the changes on Looms, Loomes, Loomas, Lomis, Loomax, Lumax, and Lomys. The will of Deacon John, son of Joseph, dated August 27, 1688, is signed Loomys. His is one of the oldest monuments in the Windsor Cemetery. He was a representative to the Legislature for many years. The names of Joseph's five sons are mentioned prominently in old

records of both Windsor and Hartford, as "selectmen, jurors and troopers."

Of Edward's four sons, one, also named Edward, settled in New Jersey. Lummus and Lomaks are specimens of the way they thought their names should be written upon occasions.

True to their coat-armor, which symbolizes, among other things, military strength, we find the Loomis family have their war record.

In Great Britain there was James Lumax, lieutenant-general. To the home of their adoption they proved loyal. Joseph, a descendant of Joseph the first, was in the Continental Army of the Revolution; also Benjamin of Windsor, whose wife was Chloe, daughter of Josiah Brown, a Revolutionary soldier; Jonathan, of Vermont, was a corporal, who played his part manfully, and Gustavus, of Vermont, was in the War of 1812. Nor must we forget Benaiah, a Revolutionary soldier.

Before the third decade of the nineteenth century ten of the name had been graduated from college. The law seems to have been a favorite profession. Arphaxed Loomis, born in Winchester, Conn., in 1798, was a judge, an able speaker and a writer. Dwight Loomis, also from the land of steady habits, was another judge. James was Mayor and (Connecticut State) Senator. Osbert was an artist of renown. Elias Loomis was the scientific man of the family. He was born in Connecticut in 1811. A graduate and professor of Yale College, he wrote many valuable text books, and was the first American to see Halley's comet on its return in 1835.

One of the poets of the family was Harvey Worthington Loomis, who wrote "The Flag Goes By."

"Hats off!

Along the street there comes

A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,

A flash of color beneath the sky,

Hats off,

The flag is passing by!"

It is not easy to believe that a name of such modest proportions as Loomis, started out as Lumhalghes. That such is a fact has been proved to the satisfaction of many members of the Loomis family.

They trace the name to Oliverus de Lumhalghes, who held lands in Lancaster County, England, in 1435. The name also appears as "del Lumhalge," in records of the time of Henry VI. Radus del Lumhalghes was a landowner in Bury, Lancaster, about the middle of the fifteenth century. The supposition is that this name, which looks so ponderous, was pronounced in two syllables; "h" is only an aspirate and the final "e" is silent. This gives a word Lumalg or Lumalgs, and it is the easiest thing in the world to pronounce this Loomis, is it not? Perhaps not at the first attempt, for there are other variants of the name in old records—Lomax, Lomas, Lommes, Lommas and Lomatz being examples.

For the benefit of the skeptic, who rejects this theory of the origin of the name, another one is given which seems more plausible. Loma is a Spanish word meaning a little hill, the plural being lomas. The first of the Lomas family was one who lived in Spain, and on or near a loma. In support of this theory it may be said that the name, variously spelled, is common in Spain, and also in Italy. Lomas was a Spanish poet of the sixteenth century. Lomazzo was an Italian painter of the same century. He took his name from the village of Lomazzo, near Lake Como. He was summoned to Florence by Cosmo de Medicis, who made him guardian of a gallery of 4,000 paintings. Lomazzi is another Italian form of the name. One of the governors of the province of Saragossa was Eduardo de la Lomas. The name in France is Lomas; in Germany, Lommatsch.

The advocates of the theory of a Spanish origin of the name say it can be traced to the year 1400, to one Loma, and that his descendants went to Italy and to England. The name has always been prominent in

England. In the Manchester records of 1497 a Lawrens Lomatz is mentioned. The arms of Lawrent Lomax, of Eye, Suffolk County, are recorded in a Visitation which has a place in the British Museum. The pedigree of Joshua Lomax, who died in 1685, is found in Pedigrees of Hertfordshire. He was the owner of a manor. The family has its martyr, in the person of John Lomas, burned at Canterbury for heresy, its members of Parliament, and its graduates of Oxford and Eton.

Forms of the name have been favorites for geographical nomenclature. For example, Lomiswyl, or Lomisville, is the name of a village in Switzerland; in Saxony there is a town called Lommatsch; in Africa we find Loma Hill; in the Argentine Republic, Lomas, and Point Loma at San Diego, California.

The illustrated arms are: Argent, between two palets, gules, three fleur-de-lis in pale, sable, a chief, azure.

Crest: On a chapeau, a pelican vulning herself, proper.

Motto: *Ne cede malis*—“Yield not to adversity.”

This coat-armor was used by Joseph, the Windsor forefather, who spelled his name indifferently, Loomis or Lomas.

Regarding the symbolism, palet, a diminutive of the pale, has the same meaning as pale, namely, military strength and fortitude, and was given to those who had impaled or otherwise defended cities, or who had supported the government of their sovereigns, “by standing up uprightly for prince and country.” Fleur-de-lis were often granted to those who had taken part in the French wars. The pelican signifies devoted and self-sacrificing charity. The pelican, feeding her young, adorned the altars of many Egyptian temples, and was represented as vulning or wounding herself with her beak, or “in her piety,” that is, surrounded by her young, whom she was feeding. The pelican is the device of the inner Temple, London.

**MANNING FAMILY**



## MANNING FAMILY

### BRAVE AND VALIANT, MEANING OF NAME—EARLY GRANTS OF LAND IN ENGLAND—KNIGHTED IN THE HOLY WARS

Manning is from an old Norse word—manningi—meaning a brave or valiant man, and one of the first forms of the name was Mannin; another orthography was Mannyng.

One historian gives a Saxon origin for the family, which he calls “ancient and noble.” According to him, Manning was the name of a town in Saxony, and from thence the family of Great Britain sprung. Others make Mannheim, Germany, the cradle of the family, and begin its history, with Ranulph, or Rudolph de Manning, Count Palatine, who, having married Elgida, aunt to King Harold I., of England, had a grant of land in Kent. His name is also written de Mannheim—Rudolph of Mannheim.

His place in Kent was Downe Court, and there the Mannings have been a power ever since. Simon de Manning, called a grandson of Ranulph, was the first of the English barons to take up the cross, and go forth to the Holy Wars. He was a companion of Richard I., Cœur de Lion, and knighted on the battlefield. We can easily see where the cross, of the coat-of-arms illustrated, comes from. At Downe Court these arms are seen graven upon tombstones of the Mannings. By the thirteenth century the family was well represented in over a score of countries, and several towns bear their names—Manningham, Yorkshire, and Mannington, Norfolk.

In the “new world” the Mannings have always been well represented. In 1634, William of Kent, made a home at Cambridge, Mass.; about the same time we find John and Thomas at Ipswich; another John and George

at Boston; in 1662, Nicholas at Salem, Mass., and in 1676 Jeffrey Manning in New Jersey. The story of a forefather who "ran away" should come in right here, but details are lacking to make the story complete, and where he ran from or what he ran for must be left to the imagination.

William of Cambridge is regarded as the ancestor of the Mannings of Vermont, Connecticut, and New York. His grandsons were Ohio pioneers.

A few years ago, and perhaps at the present, the house Samuel, grandson of William, built at Billerica was standing; for 175 years it was the home of the Mannings, and possibly it, or the other, is still owned by the family. The house, a frame one, was built of brick on the north side, like all houses of the time.

William, of Cambridge, and Susannah, his wife, had one son, William, born 1614, in England—perhaps their only child. He married Dorothy, and they had five children—two were sons. He was a surveyor, selectman, member of the grand jury, and one of the pillars of the church. When it was decided to call a new pastor, he was sent to England to ask Rev. Uriah Oakes to accept the position, which he did, and later he became president of Harvard. To William Manning, Jr., and John Cooper was entrusted the task of collecting funds for the building of Harvard Hall.

In 1635, Thomas and John Manning, born in England, were living in Virginia. Stephen Manning (not Manning, although this may have been the correct spelling), in 1677, confessed, with others: "We have bin notoriously actors in ye late horrid rebellion, set on foot by Nathaniel Bacon." We confess ourselves traitors and will never, no never do so again, is the sum and substance of the confession, although not exactly thus worded.

Mme. Washington, wife of Colonel John Washington, said to Manning, "If you had been advised by your wife you would not have come to this pass." "Madame," he replied, "if I were to doe, I could doe it again." We all



PER ARDUA STABILIS  
MANNING

admire his spirit, and, in passing, we ask, did any man ever follow his wife's advice; indeed, did he ever ask it?

In Spottsylvania County, Va., Andrew and James Manning were living about 1770, and in Princess Anne county, Henry K. Manning. The family was prominent in South Carolina, where there is a town, Manning, in Clarendon County. Thomas Manning was one of the Council of Safety, S. C., in 1775.

The picturesque figure of this story is Captain John Manning, whose career, on both land and water, was noteworthy. He was born in England. In 1667 we find him high sheriff of New York City, a judge, and a commander on the high seas, "fit for any employment in the militia," as the Earl of Clarendon wrote to the King. In 1673, the Dutch fleet arrived with the enterprising purpose of annexing Manhattan Island.

Demanding the surrender of Fort James, it was given up, and straightway Captain John returned to England to explain to the King how impossible it was to hold the fort with but a handful of men. The King, turning to the Duke of York, said, "Brother, the ground could not be maintained with so few men." Manning was thus exonerated, and returned to New York in the same ship with Governor Andros. At one time the Captain was fined twenty shillings, because it was said that he had traded with the Dutch, and his vessel was advertised to be "sould at Milford, on Tuesday next, at three o'clock in ye afternoon by an inch of a candell, he that offers most to have her."

The Captain spent his last years on what is now called Blackwell's Island, New York City. He owned the island, and it was called Manning, or Manningham. His stepdaughter, Mary, married, in 1676, Robert Blackwell, and the island has since gone by this name. It is not known whether the Captain had any children.

The family has its war record, and one to be proud of. Representatives are found in all colonial wars. Benjamin, Daniel, David, Thomas, and Samuel were among the number. Diah (where did he pick up this name?),

of Connecticut, was a drummer of Washington's Life Guards. Lieutenant Lawrence Manning, of the Continental army, was father of Richard Irvine Manning, Governor of South Carolina, where he was born, at Hickory Hill, Clarendon county. Governor Manning entertained Lafayette upon his second visit, and his wife is recorded as the wife, sister, niece, aunt, mother, and foster-mother of a governor. John Lawrence, son of Richard Irvine, was one of South Carolina's Governors, and his wife was the daughter of General Wade Hampton.

Captain Ephraim Manning of Connecticut was in the "Lexington Alarm." Hezekiah, a soldier, who died in 1802, has the epitaph:

"Praises on tombs are  
Trifles vainly spent,  
A man's good name  
Is his best monument."

As scholars the Mannings have few equals, and many have been bright and shining literary lights. The first "popular" history of England was written by Robert Manning, in the time of Edward III., whom he calls "Edward of Ingland."

Owen Manning, of the early part of the eighteenth century, was called the historian of Surrey.

Thomas Manning, the explorer, visited Napoleon at St. Helena. He was a friend of Lamb, who mentions him in the "Essays of Elia." The family also has its statesmen—one of recent years having been a member of the Cabinet. The founder of Brown University, Rhode Island—or one—was James Manning, born 1738, in New Jersey.

Marriage connections include the Ainsworths, Averills, Lockharts, Dempseys, Frosts, Cheneys, Darbys, and Darlings. Favorite names are Alonzo, Anthony, Adella, and all the other names beginning with "A"; Dorcas, Nancy, Elona, Lucius, and Unity, and all the other names beginning with "U"; Mahalaleel, and other like unpronouncable names.

The coat-of-arms illustrated is blazoned: Gules, a cross-flory, between four trefoils, slipped, or.

Crest: An eagle's head, sable, between two ostrich feathers, argent, issuing from a ducal coronet, or.

Motto: *Per ardua stabilis*—"Steady in difficulties."

A cross often denotes Crusader ancestry; trefoils, peace, joy, and hope; an eagle, one occupied in high and weighty affairs; ostrich feathers, willing obedience.

This coat-armor was borne by William Manning, of Cambridge. Burke gives several arms for the Manning family, but all are similar for the Kent, Sussex, Chester, and Norfolk Mannings.

The Mannings of New York bear the same arms as the descendants of William—that is the one here illustrated.

The bookplate of a William Manning is still extant. It is in a publication entitled "The British Theatre," dated London, 1791. The bookplate is quarterly; azure and gules, a cross-flory, argent, between four trefoils, slipped, or.

Crest: An eagle's head, sable, between two ostrich feathers, argent.

It is suggested that William, owner of the bookplate, may at one time have lived in Virginia, and may have been the William Manning who, during the Revolution, was in correspondence with John Laurens, aide to Washington. Many of their letters have been preserved.

**MARTIN FAMILY**



## MARTIN FAMILY

### A WARLIKE RACE—NAME ON BATTLE ABBEY ROLL—A PURITAN OF THE GOOD OLD STOCK, ABRAHAM, LEFT MONEY FOR FIRST CHURCH BELL

Martin is a Norman name meaning warlike.

William Martin of Tours went over with the Conqueror, as a general in the Norman army. To his share fell the barony of Cemmes, or Kemeys, in County Pembroke, and he became Baron of Kemeys, and also Lord of Combe-Martin of Martinshoe in Devon. He had one son, Baron Robert Fitz-Martin (or "son of Martin"), who married Maud Peverell.

They had a son—Baron of Darlington, Devon, who left sons, William and Oliver, and from William, second Baron of Darlington, born 1160, all of English lineage, bearing the name Martin, are descended, and from Oliver, who settled in Galway, are descended all of the Irish lineage.

No sooner had Martin de Tours acquired vast estates than he devoted a portion of his wealth to the founding of a monastery for Benedictine monks at St. Dogmael's near Cardigan. This monastery was dedicated to St. Segwell, and was annexed as a cell to the Abbey of Tyrone in France. This institution was endowed with lands by Robert Fitz-Martin, the son of the founder.

Martin de Tours and his successors were summoned to the King's council, as barons of Cemmaes, and continued to be lords in the English Parliament. The third baron married Augharad, daughter of Rhys, Prince of Wales.

In the reign of Henry II., William Martin, a lord of Cemmaes, was sent with the Abbot of St. Augustine and other persons of note into different counties of England to make inquisition touching the behavior of all sheriffs, bailiffs, and other officers, likewise of all archbishops, bishops, abbots, friars, earls, barons, vassals, knights, citizens, and burgesses.

In 1245 Nicholas, the fifth lord of Cemmaes, for services to the King, obtained license for a market every week and a yearly fair at his manor.

South Moulton, in Devonshire, was held by the Martin family by service of finding a man with a bow and three arrows to attend the Earl of Gloucester when he was hunting in the neighborhood.

It is believed that from the barons of Cemmaes, whose ancestor was Martin de Tours, are descended those of the family of Martin who came to New England.

More than one knight, or man-at-arms, is recorded in the Roll of Battle Abbey as bearing the name of Martin. It is perhaps superfluous to explain of what this roll of Battle Abbey consisted. On October 4, A. D. 1066, the battle of Hastings was fought, and William the Norman was seated upon the throne of England under the historic title of William the Conqueror. Close by the field of Hastings William caused a stately pile to be erected, which was named Battle Abbey in commemoration of his victory. A roll, or catalogue, was prepared, in which was carefully recorded the names and titles of the Norman chivalry who had followed William's banner in the enterprise. This was the famous Roll of Battle, or "Battel," Abbey. It has been of inestimable service to the herald, the genealogist, and the historian. Some portions of the abbey still remain.

Battle Abbey was dedicated to St. Martin. In the "Chronicles of Robert of Gloucester" are the lines:

"And ther as the bataile was  
An Abbey he let rere,  
Of Saint Martin for the soules  
That there slain were."

The patron saint of the family is St. Martin, the son of a Roman military tribune, who was born at Sabaria, a city in Hungary, about A. D. 316. The saint attained great celebrity on account of his sanctity. The festival of St. Martin, which occurs November 11, was instituted by Pope Martin, about A. D. 650. Upon that day the casks of new wine were tapped.



**MARTIN**

Our English ancestors kept the feast by the consumption of roasted goose. The old tradition is that St. Martin hid himself on account of his unwillingness to become a bishop, but his retreat was discovered through a goose.

No less than seven churches in London and Westminster are dedicated to St. Martin. The excessive admiration of the saint led to many towns being named in his honor, and pious parents, when bestowing his name in baptism, felt that they had insured a potent protector for the new-born child.

The variations of the name are Martyn, Marttin, Marten, Martain, Marteen, Martine and Martin.

The immigrant ancestor was John Martin, one of the founders of the town of Swansea, Massachusetts. He had five sons and four daughters, each of whom married and had a family. Robert Martin, in 1640, settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, afterwards Rehoboth. Among other early settlers of the Martin family were Abraham, Isaac, Richard, and Samuel. The latter was born in Lancashire, England, May 2, 1760, and was a son of Richard Martin, nicknamed "Mad Dick," who was a member of Parliament. Samuel Martin's wife was Jane Trotter, daughter of a landed proprietor of Belfast, Ireland.

From the bequests of Abraham Martin, who died in 1670, it may be inferred that he was a Puritan of the good old stock and solicitous for the welfare of the colony. He left three pounds, ten shillings, for the "pastours;" one pound "towards the encompassing of the burying ground;" ten shillings to be laid out in the making of a bier, and one pound "for the procurement of a bell to call the people to God's worship." In those early days, before the introduction of bells, it was customary to beat the drum to give notice of the time of public worship. It is, therefore, possible that the colony was indebted to a Martin for its first church bell.

The Bible of John Martin, the immigrant, is still

extant. This he left to all his children, but its home was to be with the eldest son. Similar provision was made for another valuable volume, the "Book Grantham," as he calls it in his will. This book, which is now in the possession of a descendant, is an exposition of the views of the Baptists, and was written in 1678 by a Thomas Grantham, of London. On the margins of the leaves of the book are various curious inscriptions, written by members of the family, whose penmanship was unique, orthography *sui generis*, and punctuation nil.

The most important legend is this:

"You all my friends desired are to wash your hands and read with care."

On another page is written:

"Manasseh Martin, his book, the 9th part; my father gave this book to his 9 children and i am his 4th son, Manasseh Martin."

On one of the last pages is written:

"I find this book was my grait grandfather's John Martin's ho brought it out of old Ingland. I have perused this book and find it worthy of any serus parsons considration."

The Martins seem to have been a patriotic family; at least, the number of those who have applied for pensions, at different times, runs into the hundreds. Captain Simeon Martin, of Providence, Rhode Island, fourth from immigrant John, was one of the first to enlist in the Revolution. He was later adjutant-general and major-general of the militia of his State, and at one time Lieutenant-Governor.

Ebenezer Martin served in the first brigade of Massachusetts, 1781. Captain George Martin was engaged in scouting expeditions. Another George Martin was deputy quartermaster in the Revolution.

Martins also served in the Indian wars. A John Martin was interpreter of the Indian campaign during King Philip's war, and a Richard Martin advanced

£1 5s. 4d. towards carrying on the war against Philip.

Upon the Martin arms appear two red bars on a white or silver shield, or in the language of heraldry: Argent, two bars, gules.

Crest: A red star of six points, or an estoile gules.

This coat-of-arms is found cut on a tombstone in Copp's Hill graveyard, Boston, with simply the name Martyn underneath.

At what time or for what particular achievement these arms were bestowed is not known, but in 1675, in "The Baronage of England," these arms were given with an account of the Somersetshire family of Martin.

A Michael Martin, born at Pembroke, and living in Boston, 1700, used this coat-armor.

William Martin of Woodbury, Connecticut, 1680, bore: Gules, on a chevron, or, three talbots passant, sable.

Crest: On a globe, or, a falcon rising argent, gorged with a ducal coronet.

The arms ascribed to Colonel John Martin of Virginia are: Gules, a chevron, between three crescents, argent.

No crest is given. Colonel Martin was a burgess from Caroline County, 1738, and from King William County, 1752. He married Martha Burwell.

According to heraldic lore, a star is supposed to symbolize the Creator, its rays, which point in every direction, indicating the all-pervading attributes of the Supreme Being. The presence, therefore, of a star in a coat-of-arms implies the existence of the presumption of pre-eminent qualities in its possessor. Gules, or red, signifies strength or boldness; the spotless white of argent, chaste and virtuous qualities, and, when combined with red, purity and courage.

## **MERRITT FAMILY**



## MERRITT FAMILY

IN THE NEW WORLD, FOUNDERS OF TOWNS—BUILDERS OF CHURCHES—ONE COLONIAL MAYOR OF NEW YORK WAS OF THIS FAMILY—ALWAYS RANGED ON THE SIDE OF LIBERTY—HERALDIC EMBLEMS DENOTE SINCERITY, GENEROSITY, ELEVATION OF MIND

Those who have spent time and money in tracing the Merritt lineage tell us that we must place upon the topmost bough of the family tree Eadnoth, a Thane of Somersetshire in 1041. His son was Harding de Meriet, and there is a full pedigree of his descendants, down to 1418, when the last one, Thomas Meriet of Wiltshire, disappeared.

Placed upon the family tree, therefore, Eadnoth is only for ornament, and we must begin all over again to arrive at a tangible forefather. But, sad to relate, with all patience and digging, we are not able to point, with any degree of accuracy, to any one Merritt and claim him as progenitor of any one American branch.

The arms illustrated are borne by the Merritts of Wiltshire, and therefore we claim Wiltshire as the cradle of the American line.

All along the ages Merritts have lived in Berkshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Devon, Essex, Surrey, and other parts of England. London, we may say, has always been fairly alive with Merritts, with the orthography varied—Merryett is one form; Merryt, Marrete, Merriat, Myrreat, de Merioth, de Meriet, and de Meryett are other forms.

If the name is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word *maer*, or *maera*, it means renowned, illustrious. In French, the name is Meret. Present day forms are Merritt, Merrett, Merrit, and Meritt. Nearly 2,000 years B. C. we read of Queen Merit Amen, but she can hardly be regarded as the founder of the family.

The plant genus *Merrettia*—one of the algae—helps to perpetuate the name. This was so called by the botanist Gray, in honor of Christopher Merret, of London, physician, writer, and botanist. The latter's collection of plants is preserved in an English herbarium, and his catalogue of plants is in the British Museum. He was the son of Christopher, of Gloucestershire, and born in 1614.

A founder of one American branch of the family was Ezekiel, whose name is found in Rhode Island records, 1639. Henry, of Kent, England, came to America before 1628 and became a large landed proprietor in Massachusetts. He had two sons, John and Henry, residents of Scituate.

James Merritt was a resident of Boston, 1655.

One of the proprietors and founders of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., was John Merritt, who came from Kent, England, in 1680. With his wife, Gloriana, he afterward removed to Newburgh.

Another with proprietor's rights at Rye was Thomas, surveyor, who was on the commission to settle the boundary line between Rye and Greenwich. It is supposed that he was born in Connecticut, where he married for his second wife, about 1687, Abigail Francis. Besides property at Rye, he owned land at White Plains.

Thomas is an ancestor to reckon with. He held every important official position. In Connecticut he was deputy to the general court. At Rye, he was townsmen or trustee, Indian commissioner, on the committee to build a church and to choose a minister, and was vestryman.

He was one of the number to whom the patent of Rye was granted, at Hartford, in 1696. His name appears upon some records spelled Marrit. One transfer of property was of forty acres at White Plains for £40. His children were Thomas, Joseph, Ephraim, and Samuel. Thomas, the eldest son, has the title sergeant.

He was one of the surveyors of the White Plains



Merritt

purchase, 1699. He also was an officeholder. His wife was Mary Ferris, and they had five children.

Another son of Thomas, senior, was Joseph, who was ensign in the Westchester County militia, 1722.

Among marriage connections of this branch of the family are Hyatts, Underhills, Haights, Thealls, Brundages, and Purdys.

It was at the house of William Merritt, near Port Chester, that General Putnam attended a ball on the night before the British forces marched into Connecticut. He was dancing, when a soldier came with the news that the redcoats were coming.

A prominent man of affairs in New York City was William Merritt, navigator, born in England. He came to New York in 1671 in command of a ship, and then abandoned the sea to become a merchant. He was alderman of New York, and later was mayor of the city. He bore the title of lieutenant, and was one of a committee to provide material for fortifications of the city. In 1695 he and other members of the Church of England petitioned for leave to buy land to build a church. This was Trinity Church, which he helped to build, and he and his son were its first vestrymen. In seeking to procure funds for building he asked that the money collected for ransoming slaves be paid over to the committee, "as some of said Christians are dead and others have escaped."

William Merritt afterward removed to Orange County, being one of the founders of that branch of the family.

The New Jersey branch dates back to Samuel, John, and Darius, who settled in Morris County in 1774.

Nathaniel, of Westchester County, surveyor and tax collector, removed to Nova Scotia. His son, Jesse, also a surveyor, became a member of the Society of Friends. It was the bright eyes of Mary Cornelius, a Quaker maiden, that first attracted him to this religious body. Their marriage certificate, still preserved, bears the names of nearly thirty witnesses. It is dated 1789.

They "declared their intention of marriage with each other before two meetings at Westbury, Long Island, according to the good order used among them, and having the consent of parents and nothing appearing to obstruct, was approved by said meeting."

We find representatives of the family in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. John "Merriot" was taxed in Maryland, 1681. Henry Merritt was transferred to the colony of Virginia, lower Norfolk County, June 18, 1650. Charles Merrett was a member of the Virginia militia, from Surrey County, in 1687. Here certainly is a fine collection of ancestors for descendants of the present day to pick and choose from.

The Merrits have always been among the first to range themselves on the side of liberty. One of the earliest if not the earliest of protests against imposts was that of 1669, and we find among the signers Samuel Merritt, of Marblehead, Mass.

The list of soldiers in Philip's war gives the names of John Merrit and John Merrett. Another John—the name seems to have bestowed a warlike spirit—was with "the flower of Essex," under Captain Lathrop, September 18, 1675.

Joseph Merritt, son of Thomas, of Rye, was ensign in the Westchester County militia, 1722. The roster of New York State troops of the Revolution gives the names of Amos Merritt, corporal; Sylvanus, drummer, with a long line of privates.

In the good old times, when large families were the rule rather than the exception, the Merritts had olive branches to boast of, and Biblical names abounded. We find Noah, Isaac, Joshua, Jonathan, Elisha, and Malachi. Skipping over into the New Testament, there were Luke and Barnabas—these all brothers. In another family we have Patty and Polly and Billy.

Notable members of the family are Edwin Merritt, of Vermont, Consul-General to London, a descendant of Henry, who came from Kent, and on his mother's side, of John Rogers, a martyr to religious persecution,

having been burned at the stake in 1554. Edwin Merritt removed from Vermont to St. Lawrence County, New York.

Timothy Merritt, of Connecticut, born in 1775, had fame as a preacher and writer. The artist of the family was Henry Merritt, of London, whose wife, Anna Lea, was also an artist, or became one after her husband's death.

Writing his biography, to supply a portrait, she studied the art of etching, which led to her adopting it as a profession.

The Merritt arms reproduced are: Barry of six, argent and sable, a bend ermines. It was borne by Christopher Merrett, and is said to have been granted to him in 1666. It is possible that he inherited it, for arms of this description, so simple in character, belong to very ancient times.

Merritts of Wiltshire bear: Barry of six, or and sable, a bend ermines.

Fairbairn gives a crest for Merrett, viz., out of a ducal coronet, a demi-salmon. But it is not stated to which branch it belongs. John Merrett, of Rye and Newburgh, bore the arms here reproduced, and the same are seen cut upon Merritt tombstones in St. John's churchyard, Providence, R. I., with a talbot's head for crest.

One stone is inscribed: "John Merrett, of London, merchant, to Boston 1728, died 1770, aged 70 years." Another stone bears the name of his wife, Margaret, who died in 1769. It is supposed that they came from Wiltshire, as their arms are the arms of that branch of the family.

A Merritt motto is: *Mereo merito*, which may be freely translated, "I deserve what I am worth."

Regarding symbolism of the tinctures and colors of the Merritt arms, argent or silver signifies peace and sincerity; sable or black, constancy; or or gold, generosity and elevation of mind.

**MINER FAMILY**



## MINER FAMILY

RECORDS BEGIN CENTURIES AGO—PROMINENT IN COLONIAL RECORDS—MIGHTY WITH PEN AND SWORD—WILLIAM MINER WAS THE “FLOWER OF CHIVALRY”

Edward III., going to war against France, passed through Mendippe Hills, Somerset County. Henry Miner lived there, and arming his retainers with battle axes he proffered himself and his men to his master's service, making a “compleate hundred,” as the old record has it.

Henry died in 1359. He left several sons. The bride of one was Henreta, daughter of the Lord of Beverston Castle, Gloucester. Another bride of a later date was also Henretta, but with two “t's;” Henretta de la Villa Odorosa.

The important question is how did Henry get his name Miner? If we spell it Minor, the spelling of centuries ago, shall we reply with the wag who says, “Why, of course, he got it from Major, his father.”

It is not easy to get at the origin of the name, particularly if we take the old orthography, Minor. Miner is more easily accounted for—one who works in or owns mines. Could any problem be more easily solved? But here steps in Bartas, the French herald, who says that the word is from the Dutch min-heir or mein-herr—my master or my lord. Very good; “my lord,” therefore, any Mr. Miner may elect to be called, and he may claim Holland as the cradle of his family.

Yet this first Henry of Mendippe Hills was said to own to the name Bullman until the advent of Edward III. on the scene. Perhaps, with his gift of a hundred men, he became Miner, “my lord.” But why are the King of England and one of his subjects speaking Dutch? This question is respectfully submitted to any one who is able to answer it.

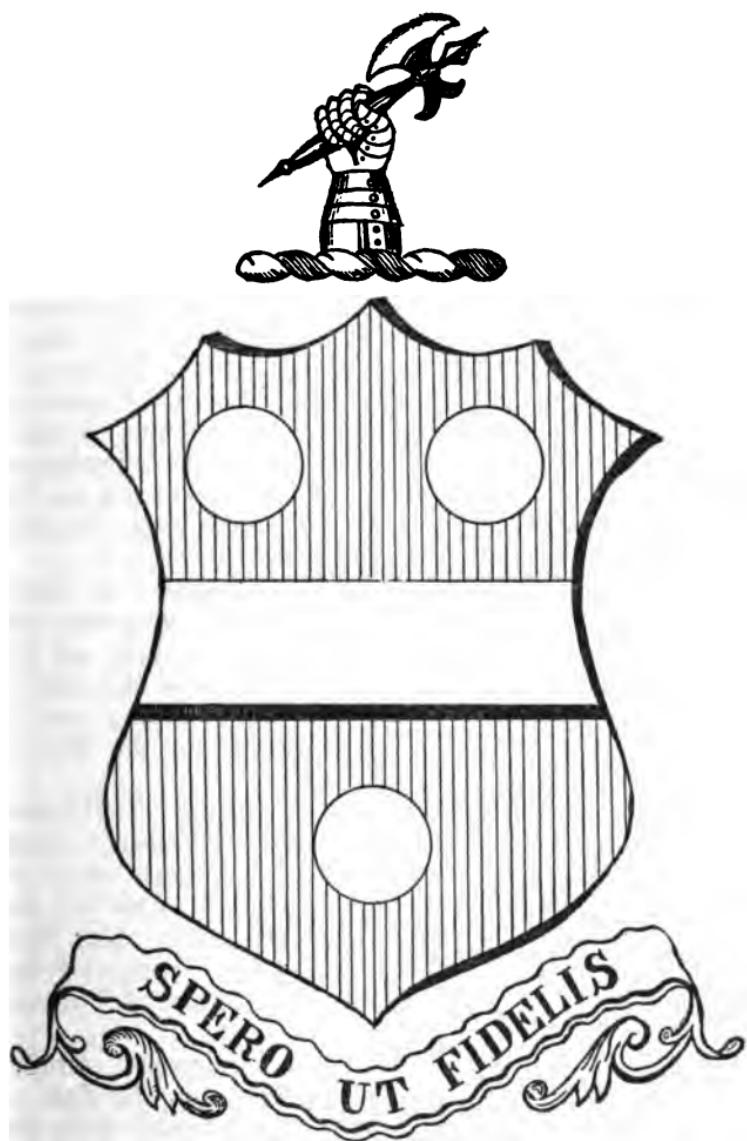
An interesting tradition regarding William Miner, who married Isabella Harcope de Frolsbay, is that "he revenged the death of the two young princes in the tower." The inference is that it was his good right arm that gave Richard III. his death wound at Bosworth.

There are others, however, who claim the honor of being Richard's slayer. This William Miner was called *Flos Militiae*, the Flower of Chevallrie. He left ten sons, two of whom, John and Nathaniel, went over to Ireland in 1541, with Henry VIII., when he was proclaimed King of Ireland. John married Joselina O'Bryam, and their posterity have filled honored positions in Ireland to the present day. William, one of the ten sons of William, was interred in the priests' chancel—to quote from an ancient document—at Chew-Magna, Somerset County, in 1585.

Ten years after the *Mayflower* arrived, Lieutenant Thomas Miner, the pilgrim ancestor, came over on the *Arabella*. He was born in Chew-Magna. He invariably spelled his name Minor. He was a good penman; indeed, there is a tradition that all Miners write clearly and legibly. In old Connecticut records the name is often spelled Myner, also Mynor and Minord.

Thomas helped to found the church at Charlestown, Mass. In 1634 he went to Saybrooke, with John Winthrop. In 1653 he joined the Stonington settlement, where he had large grants of land from the court. He married Grace, daughter of Walter Palmer, and lived for a time in New London, his son, Manasseh, being the first white male child born in the town. Twelve children was the number, all told, of his family.

Thomas kept a diary. Under date, April 24, 1669, he wrote: "I, Thomas Minor, was by the town of Stonington, this year, chosen selectman, treasurer, recorder and brander of horses, head of the train band, one of four in charge of the 'malishia' of the county, and commissioner to assist in keeping county court." Thomas, in fact, held, in turn, every office in the gift



Miner

of the town. He was a man in whom the people reposed fullest confidence, who never swerved from the path of rectitude.

The Connecticut Historical Society has, among other Miner relics, what is called an "Herauldical Essay."

It gives the account of the origin of the name, and the pedigree of Thomas. It was deposited with the society by request of Deacon Asa Miner, of Stonington, a descendant of the sixth generation from Lieutenant Thomas, whose pedigree is included in the essay. Thomas got this pedigree from his cousin, William, of Bristol, England, a few years before his (Thomas's) death, which occurred in 1690, when he was 83 years old. His is the oldest gravestone in the Stonington Cemetery. The family arms and crest are cut on the stone, marking the graves of his three sons, Deacons Thomas and Manasseh and Ephraim.

Lieutenant Thomas was son of Clement, a direct descendant of the Flower of Chivalry, who was the son of Thomas (who married the daughter of Sir George Heroie de St. Martins), who was the son of Lodovich, son of Thomas, son of William, son of Henry, son of Henry of Mendippe Hills, the first of the name.

We find in colonial records the names of different members of the family who held positions of trust. Sidney Miner, of New London, Alderman, was descendant of Simeon, of Stonington, member of the Legislature; son of Ephraim, born 1668, who held many public offices; son of Ephraim, Justice of the Peace and deputy to the general court; son of Thomas, the first.

Miner, or Minor, is an old Virginia name. Orodas Miner, born in Holland about 1660, was the first of the family there. The family intermarried with the Goodes, and other prominent members of the Virginia colony.

The family has its war record. Lieutenant Thomas and his son, Manasseh, went forth to battle with the

Indians. Seth, of Norwich, Conn., served in the Revolution as aide to General Huntington. One of his sons was Charles, the historian. Clement, who had twelve children, gave several sons to the War of 1812—Clement, Edwin, and Henry. The last two were sailors.

In the realm of letters we find the name Miner a bright and shining light. Thomas, born in Connecticut in 1777, was a physician of note, and contributed essays and translations of French medical works to the periodicals of the day. He was one of the founders of the Yale Medical Institute, and also of the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane. He is best known for his essay on Yellow Fever, published in 1825. He was a Yale graduate. Before 1834 nine of the Miner family had been graduated from Yale College.

Charles, journalist, was born at Norwich, Conn., in 1780. He removed to the Wyoming Valley and established the *Luzerne Federalist*. Under the nom de plume, John Harwood, he wrote humorous sketches, which were widely copied. When Congressman, he drew up the first resolution on the culture of silk. It was mainly through his efforts that the silk-growing industry was introduced into the United States.

One of the Boston publishing houses was founded by Alonzo Ames Miner.

The philanthropist of the family was Myrtilla Miner, born in New York in 1815. She founded a school for the colored race. Mrs. Stowe contributed \$1,000—proceeds from her sale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The coat-of-arms shown, is: Gules, a fesse, argent, between three plates.

Crest: A mailed hand, holding a battle axe, armed at both ends, proper.

Motto: *Spero ut fidelis*—"I hope as faithful."

This was granted in 1606, and the arms are ascribed to Thomas the immigrant. Burke also gives this motto to the Mynors or Mynords, and to the Basherville-Mynors, but the arms differ slightly.

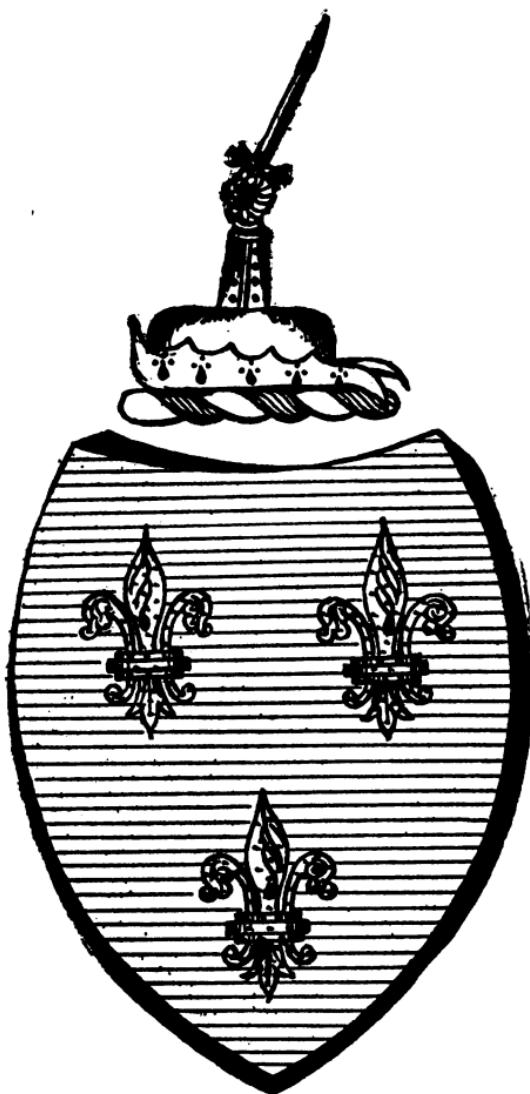
Different crests are given by Burke for branches of the family in London, Hertfordshire, and Staffordshire. One is a cubit arm, in the hand a lion's gamb or leg, erased, sable; the other, a wolf's head, erased, sable, devouring a sinister hand. The wolf is an old and most uncommon heraldic symbol. It signifies a valiant captain, who, in the end, after a long siege and hard fight, gains his ends. It was an old Roman and also Egyptian emblem. Lycopolis derives its name from the veneration in which the wolf was held. The bearer of the wolf crest can go even further back—to the ark itself—for Macedon, the grandson of Noah, bore an ensign emblazoned with a wolf's head.

Miner arms have been impaled with those of many eminent families, to say nothing of the heraldic insignia of Ethelred, King of England, who can be claimed as ancestor by one branch of the Miner family.

In regard to the symbolism, a fesse is a military belt, or girdle of honor. Plates, or white roundels, denote generosity. The hand is a pledge of faith, sincerity, and justice. The battle axe indicates a Crusader ancestor. As to the colors, gules means military fortitude, and argent peace and sincerity.

## **MONTGOMERY FAMILY**





Montgomery



## MONTGOMERY FAMILY

### RECORDS BEGIN WITH ROGER THE NORMAN—A KINSMAN OF THE CONQUEROR—FAMILY HISTORY TOLD IN ANCIENT RHYME

In the old ballad of Chevy Chase, Montgomery masquerades as Mongonbyrry. Some one, trying to improve on this, or the reverse, has tried to make us believe that in that mythical period, known as "once upon a time," the name was Mumdegrumbie. Difficult as this is to spell offhand, it would certainly be a poser when it came to pronunciation. Giving it the "go-by," we will be satisfied with the name as it now appears, with the one variation, Montgomerie, the family name of the Earls of Eglinton. If desiring forms which were quite legitimate about two centuries ago, there are Montgommeri and Montgomere.

Seeking the origin of the name, we meet with all sorts of theories, and travel back to the time of the flood, or to Gomer, son of Japhet, and are told that Gomer, being the hereditary name of the Gauls, many localities are thus called. For example, in Normandy there is Mont Gomerie; in Italy, a lofty hill, Monte Gomero, or to give it its old Latin name, Mons Gomeris.

It is not until the tenth century that we arrive at something tangible, in Roger de Montgomerie, a count of Normandy, time 912. In the next century we discover a grandson of his, presumably, and of the same name and title. That he accompanied his kinsman, William the Conqueror, in 1066, was, of course, only to be expected of him.

As a reward of valor he was created Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and had manors without number. For him the town Montgomery, Wales, was named. In the time of William Rufus, Pembroke Castle was built by

Arnulph de Montgomerie. Walter Montgomerie, high steward of the royal house of Stuart, was the first Earl of Eglinton.

“Memorables of the Montgomeries” tells in rhyme the family story, and gives us to understand that a noble Roman knight was the founder.

“He brought his legion from the sea,  
And settled the same  
Upon an hill ‘twixt Rome and Spain,  
Gomericus by name.”

Here is certainly some rhyme, even if no reason.

“At length he sailed for England,  
Because his ambition hath no end.”

Rhyme as well as reason fail here.

About the time of the American Revolution, or shortly before, William and Joseph, sons of Joseph Montgomery, came to America. They were of Scotch descent, but born in Ireland. Joseph entered the Continental army, but after the war returned home. William, who had remained here but a short time, came back again about 1805 and settled in Ohio County, Virginia. He had three sons and as many daughters. One son, William, born 1792, founded the Pennsylvania branch of the family, removing to Washington County, Pa., in 1817; he married Elizabeth Kelly. His brother, Joseph, made his home in Virginia. One of the founders of Virginia—“Pioneer John” Lewis, born in Ireland—was the father of many sons. One, Colonel William, born 1724, married Anne Montgomery, and had eight children. Colonel William was an officer under Braddock, and one of his sons, Major John Lewis, was with Washington at Valley Forge. The latter’s brother, Thomas, also an officer, and distinguished for gallantry, was called the modern Chevalier Bayard.

William Lewis was born in Ireland, and if he married there, his wife, Anne, may have been of the family of the pioneer Montgomerys.

Another notable marriage connection was that with the Lane family; Rev. William Montgomery’s wife be-

ing Elizabeth, daughter of that patriot and Revolutionary hero, Jesse Lane.

An immigrant, also born in Ireland, was John Montgomery, who settled in Pennsylvania and was a member of the Continental Congress. He has a splendid record to recall, by descendants desiring affiliation with patriotic societies. He was captain of an expedition sent against the Indians; treasurer of Cumberland County, Pa., 1767; captain of a regiment that joined Washington on Long Island, and one of the burgesses of Carlisle, Pa., 1787. His son, John, became mayor of Baltimore, member of Congress, and attorney-general of Maryland.

Others of the Pennsylvania family, members of the Continental army, were Joseph, born in Dauphin County, who was chaplain, and also delegate to Congress; Ensigns William and Samuel, and Lieutenants Hugh and James. The Virginia representatives, among others, were Lieutenant James and Colonel John; Joseph of Delaware was chaplain, Michael of N. Y., and Nathaniel of Mass., were lieutenants.

General Richard Montgomery's history is well known. He was born at Conway House, Ireland, son of Thomas Montgomery, and came to America in 1772. He married Janet, sister of Chancellor Livingston, and a pathetic as well as a dramatic story is told of her watching alone the cortege as it passed down the Hudson River, bearing her husband's body.

While kinship has been claimed by the descendants of the brothers, Joseph and William, with the family of General Montgomery, no proof of relationship has been forthcoming. The most to build on, perhaps, is "family likeness." The General is described as tall, of fine presence, winning manners, and the bearing of a prince.

Among a number of rare autograph letters, recently offered for sale, and including some Washington data, was General Montgomery's last letter to Sir Guy Carleton, demanding the surrender of Quebec.

A naval officer of the New Jersey branch of the family was John Berrien Montgomery, who was in the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, where his gallant conduct won the thanks of Congress and a sword.

Mighty with the pen as well as with the sword, may be said of the Montgomerys, even if Byron did "damn with faint praise" one James, a Scotch poet, by calling him "a man of considerable genius." There was Alexander, a poet of the sixteenth century, who wrote sonnets industrially, and very good sonnets. Two, named George, were authors; one was born in Spain; the other, born 1810, in Maine, was both writer and preacher.

Three fleur-de-lis, or, is the Montgomery coat-of-arms. The one attributed to Hugh Montgomery of New Hampshire, 1719, from Down, Ireland, is blazoned: Azure, three fleur-de-lis, or.

Crest: Out of a cap of maintenance, an arm in armor, erect, grasping a sword.

The Earl of Eglinton's arms have supporters, two dragons vert, vomiting fire, and the crest is a female figure, holding a Saracen's head in one hand. "Gardez bien" and "An I may" are Montgomery mottoes.

**OSGOOD FAMILY**



## OSGOOD FAMILY

**NAME OF LOFTY SIGNIFICANCE—FAMILY FLOURISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN BEFORE NORMAN CONQUEST—  
A COLONIAL BELLE FURNISHES THE ROMANCE—  
FIRST BEARER OF ARMS DESERVED WELL FOR HIS HOSPITALITY**

“Divinely good” is the meaning of Osgood, which is of Saxon origin. Os is God, or the Divinity. The word in the Norse tongue is quite similar—“as”—pronounced “ouse.” Other words derived from os are Osbert, “handsome as a god;” Ostgood, “good host;” Os-muna, “divine protection;” Oswald, “divine power.” Then there are other forms—Osburn, Osborne, Osland, Osmore, Ostrom, Ostrander. Variations of Osgood or Osgoode are Osgot, Osegod and Ossgood. The Latin form is Osgotus. Two old variations of the name are Osgith and Osyth.

The King of Northumbria in 612 was Oswy. He rang many changes on the name, some of which were Oswin, Osnio, Oswius, Osweus, Oswin and Osguid. His successor some years later was Oswulf or Osulf.

Before the Norman Conquest Clapa Osgod was living at Lambeth, and it was at the marriage feast of his daughter, Gytha, in 1402, that Harthacnut, or “Hardicanute,” died, as he drained his goblet. Osgod was second only to the king in power.

After the battle of Hastings the Saxon monks Osgod and Alrik, removed Harold’s remains to their monastery at Waltham. In Domesday Book mention is made of several Osgoods, holding lands in a number of counties. Osgot was a great landed proprietor, probably one of the Saxons who made his peace with the Conqueror, and was confirmed in his possessions. Robertus Osegod was a burgess of Willshire, living in the thirteenth century. In 1316 Adam de Osgodby, of Yorkshire, was keeper of the great seal

For two centuries the Osgood family has been a power in Massachusetts and New York.

One ancestor was John, who came over in 1638. He came from Herrell, or Wherwell, near Andover, and is said to have named Andover, Mass., which town he helped to found. His was the second house there, and religious services were held in it until the church was built. The property has been in possession of the family until within the last few years. According to tradition, John "feared neither the theological devil nor the red ones" who prowled in the neighborhood. He went to church with his musket, and he and his sons went armed to the teeth when trouble with the Indians threatened. John Osgood was a religious enthusiast who "devoted all his leisure to the glory of God," as it has been expressed. No better type of the God-fearing, stout-hearted pioneer can be found. He was the first representative for Andover to the General Court, 1951.

Another ancestor was Christopher Osgood—or Osgood, as the name was more commonly spelled in colonial times. He, with his wife, Margaret, were the first settlers in the town of Ipswich, Mass. Another, pilgrim was William Osgood, who went to Salisbury, Mass.

It is said that the three Osgoods were brothers. It is a somewhat singular fact that each reared a family of two sons and four daughters. A curious document is Christopher's will, proved in 1650. "My wish is that my daughters do not marry without the desire of my wife, and the consent of my overseers, and that their several portions be paid when they are 20 years old, if they be not married before that."

All the Osgoods educated their sons well, sending them to the best Boston schools and to college. Nineteen were graduates of Harvard before 1834, and eight at other New England colleges. Few of the family have cared for a commercial career, although it may be mentioned that the first mills on the Concord River were built by Christopher Osgood; nor have the clash and struggle of political life appealed to them. One



characteristic is a strong religious nature, with the result that a large number have chosen the ministry of the gospel—so many, indeed, that the name has a distinctly religious sound.

The Osgoods have ever been staunch patriots. Captain John, son of John the first, was one of the number imprisoned by Andross during the opposition to the taxation of 1687. Colonel John and Captain Peter Osgood were members of the committee which drew up resolutions against the stamp act. Peter was a leading member of the committee formed to encourage home manufactures. He would have nothing to do with English importations. Yankee-made articles were good enough for him—everything else was superfluous.

Massachusetts Revolutionary rolls of those who flew to arms upon the "Lexington Alarm" give the names of six Osgoods from Andover, eight from Salisbury, and twelve from other towns. Under "Miscellaneous Service" Benjamin Osgood "marched 26 miles from home," Thomas "enlisted October 16, 1777, discharged October 18, 20 miles from home."

Samuel Osgood, of Andover, the fifth in descent from John, commanded a company of minute men at Lexington and Concord, and served on many important committees in the Provincial Congress. He helped to frame the Constitution of the United States, and was a member of the Cabinet. This position, however, he resigned when the capital was removed from New York to Philadelphia. He was conspicuous in all public movements. The first two names on the list of incorporators of the present public school system of New York are those of De Witt Clinton and Samuel Osgood. Samuel was first Postmaster-General of the United States, and at his house, 1 Cherry Street, Washington stayed when he came to New York for his inauguration.

Another Samuel Osgood, born in 1812, is regarded as one of the literary lights of the family. Samuel is a name of honor; the representative in art is Samuel,

born 1808. Many of his canvases are treasured in the great public collections of the country. His wife was Frances Sargent Locke, better known by her pen name, "Fanny Forrester."

One of the few poems of merit suggested by the Civil War was written by Kate Putnam Osgood. "Driving Home the Cows" was its title, and it was copied by nearly every journal in the country. In the realm of philanthropy we find the name of Helen Osgood, of Boston, who won fame and praise for her patriotic labors. Thaddeus Osgood, born in 1775, organized the first church in Buffalo and founded many others. The great philanthropist, George Peabody, was of Osgood lineage.

Martha Osgood, a Colonial belle and beauty, furnishes the romance for the family history by having been obliging enough to elope, in true heroic style, from a second-story window, with her lover, Enoch Poor, the General Poor who commanded a regiment at Bunker Hill. Her sister, Dorcas, married General Dearborn, a name also honored in the history of the early struggles of our country.

The old-fashioned names, Eunice, Lois, Polly, Dolly, and Susannah have many representatives in this family. Less common, but more curious, are the names Aphia, Farina, Lana, Zuriah and Sabinet. In one family we find the three sisters, Prudence, Patience and Relief. The Beau Brummel of the family was Dr. Kendall Osgood, surgeon in a Revolutionary regiment. Afterward he went to Petersborough, N. H., to practice his profession, but his dress worked his undoing, and he was obliged to abandon medicine and take up farming. His every-day garb was a red broadcloth coat, buff vest, buckskin trousers, silver knee buckles, silk stockings, wig, and cocked hat. The good doctor was so far from resenting the slight put upon him and his rainbow attire that he left \$1,000 by will to the town.

The arms represented belonged to John, the pioneer.

They are: Argent, three garbs, in a double tressure, flory counterflory, gules, doubled argent.

Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, proper, supporting a garb, gules.

In heraldry, the garb denotes plenty, and that the first bearer of the arms did deserve well for his hospitality. Another symbolic meaning is that "the harvest of first hopes had been secured." The tressure flory is an emblem signifying preservation or protection. It is borne in the arms of Scotland, and the legend is that it was given to Achailus, King of Scotland, by Charlemagne, in order to signify that the French lilies should defend the Scottish lion. The double tressure was first assumed by Robert Stuart, to testify his approval of the alliance which he had renewed with Charles V. of France. The lion has always held a high place in heraldry as an emblem of deathless courage. The helmet denotes wisdom and surety in defence. As to the colors, gules stands for fortitude, and argent, for peace and security.

**PHILLIPS FAMILY**







## PHILLIPS FAMILY

### NAME OF GREEK DERIVATION—HAS A RICH HERITAGE IN ITS TRADITIONS

Emperors and kings, princes and dukes, have borne the name of Phillips, or Philip, and the family has a rich heritage in its traditions. The name is nearly as old as the world itself. Philippi was a city of ancient Macedonia, and the founder of Macedon was Philip—a Philip.

The name is of Greek origin, from *philos*—*hippos*, a lover of horses. This was in an age when the hero was a man of action. Phillips has been a surname in Great Britain for 500 years, and the family can be traced back in unbroken line to the year 1200. The homes have been in Devon, Suffolk, Warwick, Stafford, and Leicester. At Stratford-on-Avon the family has been seated for centuries. The orthography of this branch is Phillipo.

It is not an easy matter to keep track of the spelling of the name. In Wales, where the family flourished, Phillipse is the usual form, and the oldest coat-armor of the family is that granted to the Welsh branch. The coat is extremely simple, proving its antiquity.

Among various orthographies, the following may be given as samples: *Phylyppe*—two “y’s” certainly confer great distinction—but don’t adopt them unless able to live up to them! Then there are *Pphillips*, a form seen at the present day; *Philopoe*; *Phillot*; *Philippo*; *Philcox* is called a diminutive, and *Phelp*, *Phelphs*, *Philipson* are derived from the same root. The son of Philip is the meaning of Philipson. The Philipsons of Thirlwell, Northumberland, trace back to Philip Thirlwell. *Phipp* and *Filkin* are also derived from Philip.

The Philips of Staffordshire descend from Francis

Phylyppe of Neyther Teyne. He lived in the reign of Edward VI. Grace Dieu Manor in Leicester was the home of the Phillipps. The king's sergeant, in the reign of James II., was a Phillips.

Westminster Abbey has the honor of guarding the ashes of the poet, John Phillips, who, "were it for nothing else, would be remembered as the first to have a genuine literary appreciation of Milton." Ambrose Philips was an Englishman of letters, "of a good Leicestershire family."

The pioneer, Rev. George Phillips, came over with Governor Winthrop, who said of him that he was a godly man, specially gifted. Rev. George was son of Christopher of Norfolk, England, and a graduate of Cambridge. His salary as the first pastor of the Watertown, Mass., church, 1630, was "3 hogsheads of meale; 1 hogshead of malte; 4 bushels of Indian corn; 1 bushel of oatmeal and 50 lbs. of salte fish." He also had 30 acres of land. His wife died soon after they had made their home in the new world. If we had her portrait, should we not see

"Her very best gown is spread billowing round—  
The kind that would 'stand by itself,' I'll be bound!  
It came from a chest where the lavender hid,  
To steal from its folds as she lifted the lid."

Pastor George consoled himself with a new wife, Elizabeth, "probably the widow of Captain Robert Welden." By his two wives he had nine children, one son, the Rev. Samuel—a favorite name with the Phillips—had eleven children, of whom one, his daughter Elizabeth, who married Rev. Edward Payson, had twenty children.

The founder of the Long Island Phillips was Zerobabel, son of George, the immigrant. Other founders of families were Ebenezer, Thomas, John, and James—all of Massachusetts.

Walter and Andrew were Maine pioneers, and Michael, Richard, and Jeremiah settlers in Rhode Island.

The first mayor of Boston, where he was born, 1770,

was John Phillips, whose son was Wendell, the brilliant orator.

Among officers of the Revolution were Sergeant Noah Phillips, who was one of the "Lexington Alarm." His name is also spelled Phelps. Lieutenant Thomas and Captain Samuel were from Rhode Island; Ensign John, Lieutenant Jonathan, and Colonel Joseph were from New Jersey; Ensigns Samuel and James were of the Virginia family. These names are spelled Phillips. The Maryland family were Philips. Samuel Phillips, Jr., born at North Andover, Mass., 1751, was a member of the Provincial Congress, and of the constitutional convention of 1779. He was president of the State Senate for fifteen years, and lieutenant-governor of his State. He also organized the first incorporated academy of Massachusetts and helped to endow it.

Captain William Phillips of Louisa County, Virginia, was a "Ranger," 1763.

One line of the Phillips, through marriage with a member of the Drake family, can claim the family of Sir Francis Drake as near, if not next of kin.

The coat-of-arms reproduced is blazoned: Argent, a lion rampant, sable, ducally gorged and chained, or.

Crest: A lion, as in the arms.

Motto: *Dicit amor patriæ*—"The love of my country leads me on." This coat-armor is attributed to the Rev. George.

Burke's "Peerage" blazons this coat-of-arms for Sir John Philipps, also spelled Philips, who was created a baronet in 1621, of Picton Castle, Pembroke. The supporters of this coat-of-arms are two horses, argent. "Readiness for king and country" is the significance of the horse in heraldry. The Barons Milford, of the Irish peerage, trace back to Sir John Philipps. The date of the granting of one coat-of-arms is 1579.



**READ FAMILY**



## READ FAMILY

NOAH'S GREAT-GRANDSON REGARDED AS FIRST ANCESTOR BY SOME AUTHORITIES—GEORGE WASHINGTON A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY—REDHA, WREDE, AND WRADE, FORMS OF THE NAME

To trace ancestors back to a great-grandson of Noah is not given to every family. More than ordinarily full of interest, therefore, is the tradition regarding the family of Read. According to one historian, Aschanaz, who was the son of Noah's grandson, was the founder of the family. Another historian devotes much space and time to exploiting another tradition, which is even more romantic—that the Read family may trace their ancestry back to Rhea.

Rhea was a goddess, thus named on account of the benefits and patronage she distributed to all her votaries. The word would appear to mean power, and to be derived from "redan," to rule or govern.

To claim a goddess for an ancestor is infinitely more interesting than to try, in a learned and roundabout fashion, to prove that the name Read is derived from some old verb, no matter how respectable. To be "the daughter of a hundred earls" is nothing in comparison to being the granddaughter, or grandson, although several times removed, of an Olympian deity.

Rhea was a most powerful and important personage, being the wife of Saturn and the mother of Juno, Neptune, and the mighty Jupiter.

One of the principal cities of Phoenicia was Raad, or Ruad, and some of the rulers of India have a title which probably originated from the same source—the title raja or rajah, meaning king or ruler. It may then reasonably be inferred that the Reads come of noble stock and were rulers of men.

The family has been noted for the varied orthog-

raphy of its name. For example, we have Read, Reed, Reid, Ried, Ride, Red, Rad, Raad, Rheade, Rheadus, Reda, Rada, Redha, Wrede, Whrede, Wada, and Wrade.

The name was often altered for the sake of euphony or to suit the idiom of various dialects. It has also been more or less connected with other words, making a union of both definitions, as Ethelred, or Reed the Good; Conrad, or Reed the Powerful; Eldred, or Reed the Elder.

Among the words derived from the same root are reign, regalia, reason, and rhetoric.

The present different methods of spelling the word arise in a great measure from fancy; there are not less than eleven orthographical forms.

The Puritan form was usually Reade, but in some cases, Reed or Rede. The Irish form was Reedha, or Redha, from which came "ready." The Scotch method was Raid. A Bavarian general, who fought against Napoleon at the head of the Bavarian troops, wrote his name Reid, while a soldier under Napoleon spelled the name Wrede.

The mode of spelling the name in this country has gradually assumed one of the three following forms: Read, Reed, and Reid.

In Germany the name is very common and is abbreviated from Rhedarium. Some of the descendants of the Rhedariums undoubtedly found their way to Britain at the time of the Saxon invasion, and from them the stock sprung.

Sir Reginald Reed is the first of the family of whom there is any account. He was distinguished in the Border wars, and upon the edge of Carterfell, a mountain between England and Scotland, is Reed's Square, thus named in honor of the knight.

In the fifteenth century flourished Robert Reed, or Robin of Redesdale, as he was called. He was associated with the Earl of Warwick. This Robin was of sufficient importance to have a monument or figure



•CEDANT ARMAS TOGAE

**READ**

of himself cut in high relief upon a rock; the figure represents a giant clad in armor.

It is here, in Redesdale, that many scenes in Scott's novels and poetical works are laid. In the "Fair Maid of Perth" mention is made of the powerful clan, Chattan. Readeugh or Reideuch was a branch of this clan. This may have been the original name of the Read family.

The portrait of a Peter Read, who was knighted by Charles V., at the siege of Barbary, can be seen in the council chamber at St. Giles, together with an account of the gift of his houses to defray the expenses of the ringing of the bells of St. Giles' Church every morning at four and every evening at eight. He married the Duchess of Brampton.

The first of the name in this country was William Read. He came to America with Governor Winthrop, in 1630, and settled in Boston. Colonel Read, son of Sir Thomas, Cornwall, and grandson of the Lord of Shropshire, came in the same year. Colonel Read settled in Salem and was a prominent man in the colony. He held the rank of colonel about 1643.

Another member of the family, who served in the Colonial Wars, was Captain George Read, or Reed. Bartholomew Read, with his three sons, was in the Revolutionary War. James Read, who commanded a regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, was the first brigadier-general appointed by the Provincial Congress.

One of the five signers of the Declaration of Independence who were also framers of the Constitution was George Read. He was tauntingly told that he signed the Declaration with a halter about his neck. Mr. Read replied that he was prepared for any consequences which might ensue. In September, 1776, he was president of the convention which framed the first Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Read lived in great style at New Castle, Delaware, maintaining a state and etiquette peculiar to Colonial times. He always traveled in a splendid yellow

chariot drawn by two bay horses. Two original portraits of "the signer" are extant. One was painted by Gilbert Stuart.

The Father of his Country had the honor of belonging to the Read family, his great-great-grandfather being George Reade, who came to Virginia in 1637.

Joseph Read, Washington's military secretary, was probably a relative. He was the man above all others, Washington excepted, who had the confidence of all parties at the time of the struggle for independence. Had his life been spared he would undoubtedly have filled the Presidential chair. General Read—to give him his title—in reply to an offer by the British commissioners of the most important office in the colonies, and £10,000 in cash, to act in the interest of the British government, said that the King of Great Britain had nothing within his gift that would tempt him.

Reads, Reeds or Reids of the present day have no trouble in proving eligibility to membership with different patriot societies—the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Through Sarah Warren, wife of William Read, and lineal descendant of Richard Warren, one of the signers of the compact, membership with the *Mayflower* Society may be claimed; a membership which is most highly prized.

Among Reads who have won distinction as authors and preachers is Hollis Read, who wrote "The Hand of God in History" and "Read's Researches." The Rev. John Reed, who was born in 1673, was famous for his ready wit. It is related in the Connecticut Historical Collections:

A Mr. Walker and Mr. Reed were both preaching at Hartford. At the time a controversy arose as to which of the ministers should go as missionary to the little settlement of Woodbury. The men were requested to deliver sermons on the day when the matter was to be decided. Mr. Walker took as his text: "What went ye out into the wilderness to see—a reed shaken with the

wind?" He enlarged upon the propriety of a reed being found in the wilderness. Mr. Reed took as his text, "Your adversary, the devil, walketh about seeking whom he may devour." He stated that the adversary of man was a great walker, and, instead of remaining with the brethren, ought to be kept walking at a distance from them.

The result was that Mr. Reed came off victorious and retained his place at Hartford.

He was a large landowner; some of his property he purchased for "two coppers per acre"—this was in the township of Ware, in Massachusetts. Another township which he owned he called the Manor of Peace. Although a minister of the gospel—and renowned for his piety—he was also one of the most distinguished lawyers of his time. He was called "Leather-Jacket John," from the fact that he was a famous pedestrian and always wore a leather jacket upon his long tramps.

The arms borne by Colonel John Read of Delaware, and his son, George, the signer, here shown, are: Gules, a saltire between four sheaves, or.

Crest: On the stump of a tree, vert, a falcon rising, proper, belled and jessed, or.

Motto: *Cedant arma togæ*—"Let arms yield to the gown."

*Equabiliter et diligenter* is another Read motto.

For the family of James City County, Virginia, the arms are: Azure, guttee d'or, cross-crosslet, fitchee, of the last.

Crest: A shoveller, close, sable.

George Read, born in England, came to Virginia in 1637, where he became secretary of state. From 1649 to 1656 he was a burgess. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Nicholas Martian, of York County, and they had seven children. He died in 1671.

## **ROOSEVELT FAMILY**



## ROOSEVELT FAMILY

NAME TRACED TO THE TWELFTH CENTURY—FIGURES LARGE IN COLONIAL DAYS—CAPTAIN JOHN, A PICTURESQUE AND DASHING HERO—SOME CHARMINGLY QUAINt NAMES

Roosevelt is a name derived from Roseveldt—a Dutch word meaning the field, or veldt of roses.

Another form of the name was Rosendahl, a valley of roses.

As a family name it is traced to Poland, where, in the twelfth century, it was assumed by a family who had a rose for armorial bearing, perhaps because they lived in a valley or field of roses. They were called Rosenveldt, or Van Roseveldt. Other variations are Rosawelt, Rosenvelt, Rosavelt, Rosevelt, Roosenveldt, Roosvelt. The prefix Van, so common in early records, was dropped by the beginning of the eighteenth century.

The common ancestor was Klaas, or Claes Martzen Van Rosenveldt, of Holland, who arrived in New Amsterdam, now New York, in 1649, with his wife, Janetje Samuels Thomas.

A New York directory for the year 1665 has the name, Bay Roosevelt—a name which appears as that of an immigrant arriving in 1663, in the ship *Rosetree*. His name is put down in the ship record as Bay Groesveldt. In 1664 he paid taxes on \$400 personal property.

In 1728 Jacobus Roosevelt bought the Beekman swamp, as it was called, New York City, for £100. Here tanneries were established, and to this day that locality is called "the swamp." He laid out streets, one named for himself. The ten lots which he bought were each about 25 by 120 feet.

It was Jacobus's daughter, Helena, who married Andrew Barclay, after whom Barclay street was named.

Margreta Roosevelt in 1730 married William De Peyster, a descendant of Johannes De Peyster, who had been a great man of New York and had brought with

him from Haarlem "his exquisite silverware, bearing the De Peyster arms (shield, silver, charged with two sheep, feeding under a linden tree, proper; crest, a linden tree, proper; motto, De Pasco: I feed down, or I can take care of myself.)"

De Peyster also brought his pictures, "which were gems of art." With all his greatness he did business in Whitehall street, which was then Winckel or Shop street.

Marriage connections exist with the old, well-known families of Roosa, Rutgers, Varick, Bogert, Aspinwall, Courtlandt, Provost, and Duryeas.

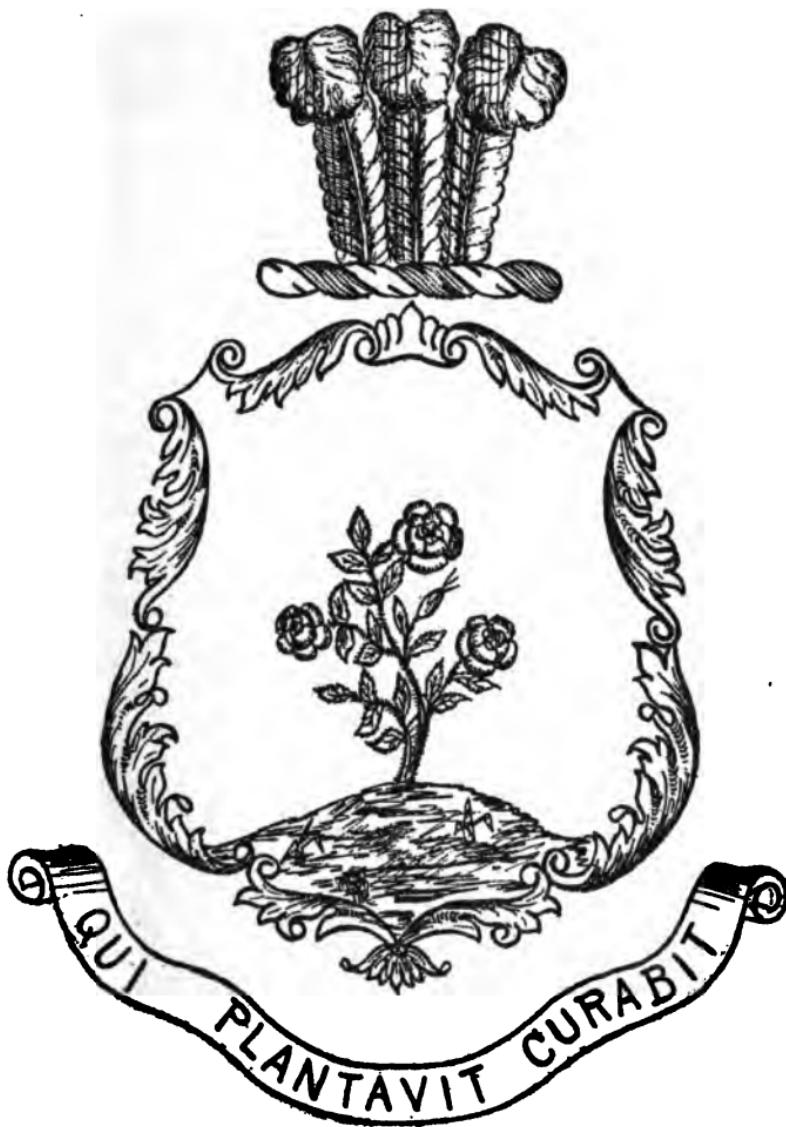
A dozen children, or the maximum, a round baker's dozen, make a good showing in nearly every Roosevelt family of long ago.

Hoffman is another family connection. Isaac Roosevelt, who married Cornelia Hoffman, built the first sugar house erected before the Revolution. It was on Wall street. In 1772, when he removed farther uptown, his advertisement read: "Customers may be supplied with double, middling and single refined loaf sugars, clarified muscovado and other molasses."

He was one of the first members of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the incorporators of the first public hospital in New York. He served in the Revolution, was one of a committee of one hundred to take control of the government, and helped to formulate the State constitution. In Governor Clinton's administration he was one of seventeen State senators of New York.

James Roosevelt, President Theodore Roosevelt's great-grandfather, gave his services without pay during the entire war of independence.

John was captain of the Oswago Rangers, an independent company of foot guards, organized in 1775. Their uniform was of blue, with small round hats, adorned by a brass plate bearing the name Oswago Rangers. Half-gaiters, black garters, and all-white underclothing were features of the uniform.



Roosevelt

Captain John was as picturesque and dashing a figure as ever strode forth to do and dare. He was perhaps the hero of his day, "a gentleman and a college graduate."

The first lieutenant of the "Corsicans" was Nicholas Roosevelt. This was a militia company, organized under the spur of the approaching conflict of 1775. The Corsicans wore on their short green coats a red heart of tin, with the words, "God and Right." Around the crown of their small round hats was the legend, "Liberty or Death," with a cock on one side of the hat.

Cornelius Van Schaack Roosevelt, who was born in 1794, and died, at Oyster Bay, L. I., in 1871, was one of the founders of the Chemical National Bank, of New York, which has never failed to pay its obligations in gold, and during the Civil War redeemed its notes at one time at 280 in greenbacks.

The son of Cornelius Van Schaack Roosevelt, Theodore, father of the President, was a glass importer in Maiden Lane.

"During the War of the Rebellion he helped raise and equip regiments that went out; he joined in organizing the Union League Club, worked with the Loyal Publication Society, assisted in the organization of the Sanitary Commission, and saw to the comfort of the soldiers in the field and of those left at home.

"He drafted the bill to establish 'allotment commissions,' and was appointed by Lincoln one of the Commissioners from New York. He assisted in organizing the Protective War Claims Association, which collected the dues of crippled veterans and of the families of the dead without charge. It was at Mr. Roosevelt's house that the Soldiers' Employment Bureau was organized.

"Hayes appointed him Collector of the Port of New York. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and of the Metropolitan Museum of Natural History. 'A man of untiring energy, of prodigious industry, the most valiant fighter of his day, for the right, and the winner of his fights.'

"He drove a four-in-hand in the Park, sailed a boat, loved the woods, shared in every athletic sport, and was the life and soul of every company."

He died in 1878.

There is a Scotch-Irish strain in President Roosevelt's Dutch blood which comes from the Dunwoodys and Criswells, Pennsylvania settlers early in the eighteenth century.

A little romance comes into the story hereabouts. John Dunwoody, of Scotch-Irish parentage, settled in Chester County, Pa., in 1736. He was a school-teacher, and, along with "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic," he taught his pupils, that is, one, Susanna Criswell, aged 16, how to conjugate the verb "to love" so successfully that she promised to marry him if he would buy a farm.

As a matter of fact, she wouldn't give the fateful "yes" until he was a landowner. They finally settled at Brandywine Manor, where she was called the handsomest woman in the town. Of their eight children, one, Dr. James, removed to Georgia. His daughter married John Elliott, United States Senator, and it was their granddaughter, Martha Bulloch, who was Theodore Roosevelt's mother.

Through her he traces back to Archibald Bulloch, first governor of Georgia and commander-in-chief of the State's forces in 1776.

In President Roosevelt the South had a representative in the White House, more closely allied to it by birth than any President since Tyler.

It is, perhaps, from the Dunwoodys that Roosevelt got his independent and aggressive spirit. They were all fighters when occasion required. Several of the family served through the Revolution, they knew Washington personally, and were with him at the battles of Brandywine and Trenton, and crossed the Delaware with him.

On the Bulloch side of the house President Roosevelt traces back to the family of Robert Bruce, King of

Scotland, through his sister, Christian, who married Sir Christopher Seton.

One line of Roosevelts traces to Henry III. of England and Eleanor of Provence.

In old Roosevelt records we come across such charmingly quaint names as Anatje, Nettje, Marritie, Elije, and "Tryntie, or Cathrine, Jans Uijt den Hage." The last named was the bride of a Roosevelt. Another fair Dutch maiden, with a name all her own, was Heyltje Jakeyntje Kunst. She gave part of it up in exchange for that of the more euphonic one, Roosevelt.

Another word may be of interest in this connection, although the story has, of course, been told. When President Roosevelt visited his mother's home in Georgia, an interesting presentation was made to him consisting of two receipted bills, acknowledging the sale, by his maternal grandmother, of four negro slaves, whom she sold in order that she might obtain money to purchase the trousseau for the wedding of her daughter to Mr. Roosevelt, father of the President.

One of the bills reads as follows:

"Received, Dec. 27, 1843, from Mr. John F. Martin, \$800; said sum being in full payment for one negro woman named Bess, and her child John.

(Signed) "MARTHA BULLOCH."

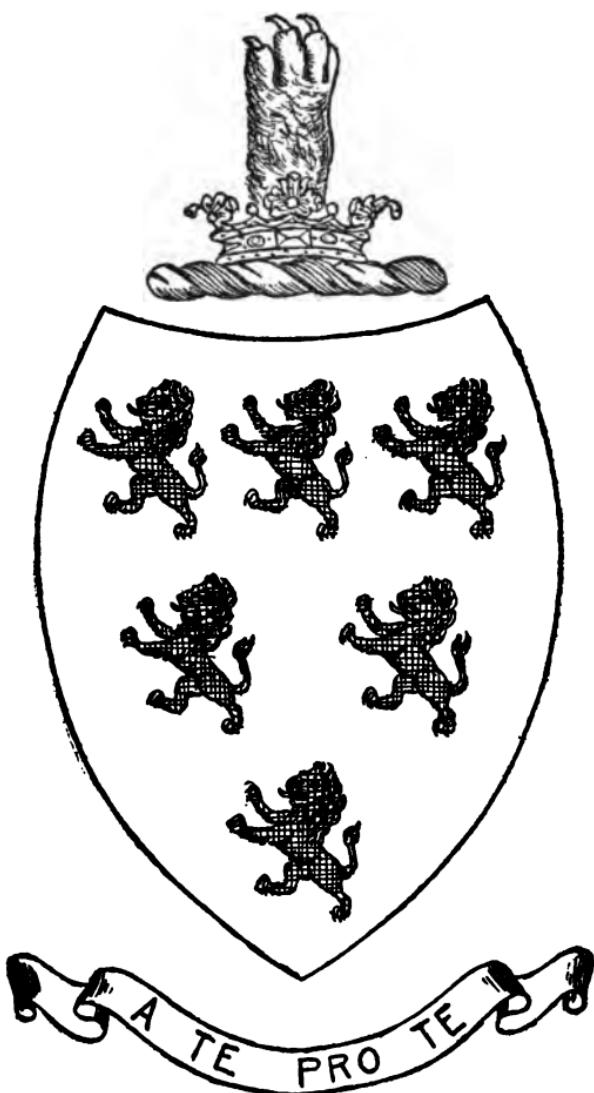
The coat-of-arms illustrated, borne by all of the Roosevelt name in the United States, is: Argent, on a mount, vert, a rosebush, with three roses in full bloom, proper.

Crest: Three ostrich feathers, per pale, gules and argent.

Motto: Qui plantavit curabit—"The one who planted it will take care of it."

## **SAVAGE FAMILY**





Savage



## SAVAGE FAMILY

### NAME MAY BE OF FRENCH ORIGIN—FAMILY HAS ITS TRADITIONS, OLD CASTLES, AND MODERN HEROES

It is a tradition, if nothing more, that Savage was a name introduced into England by a person, thus called, in the train of Isabella of France, who became the queen of Edward II. Earlier settlements, however, had been made by the Savages, for a knight of the name founded the family in Ireland when de Courcey made his invasion.

Le Sauvage was a sobriquet of early times in France. It implied a certain brusqueness of manner, and from this, doubtless, the surname arose. Those who try to be funny at the expense of the Savage family tell stories which, however, may be taken with a grain of salt, several grains, indeed. One story is that a gentleman of fortune, in Kent, rejoiced in the name of "Savage Bear, Esq." Born a Bear, his mother wished to perpetuate her family name of Savage, and gave it to her son for his Christian name.

Another story teller shows us a list of names which, arranged for "ready reference," like a directory, appears this way: "Sharp Walter; Smart Isabella; Savage Solomon."

One seat of the Savage family is in Worcester, England—Elmley Castle. In Cheshire "they have long been people of rank and title;" Lukesland House, and Ardchin Castle, Devon, and Lisanoure Castle, Antrim, are seats of the Savages.

Lord Savage, of the Little Ards, living about 1550, was a man of affairs. There is a book called "The Savages of the Ards."

The Savages here trace back to Major Thomas of Boston, 1635, who came from Chester, or to John of Hartford, who married Elizabeth Dubbin, "ye 10d. of

febru, 1652." Dubbin is a name to give one pause. Perhaps you prefer its original French form, D'Aubin, or Daubin. John probably hailed from England, and he was first a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was afterwards at Hartford and Middletown. In May, 1654, "he was mayd free," and living at Hartford. No one can say a word against John, except that he didn't know his own mind when it came to spelling his name. He begins his will Sanedg, and ends it Sanidg. Savige, Savidge, Savadge, and Sauage are other variations in colonial records. Sauvage is the French form, and in Canada we find many Sauvages. In the United States Savage and Savidge are the usual forms.

In 1680 John had over a thousand acres of land on the Connecticut River, and he helped build the Middletown church.

"Sargnt. Jno. Savidg" is the way we find his name in one record. He died in 1684, and left "to his loving wife Elizabeth Sauedg, my now dwelling hous and hom lott." To son William, "one peice of upland, adioyning to Israell Willcocks (seaven acre)." John was his eldest son, and "Nathanill" was another son, who was to have the home lot after his mother's "desease." Elizabeth, the widow, was executrix of the will, which shows that women had some rights even in those days of no vote.

Samuel Hall and Captain Nathaniel White witnessed the will, which was in the handwriting of Captain White, "long the most important citizen of Upper Middletown."

John Savage had a kersey coate, valued at fifteen shillings, according to the inventory. "One smoothing iron, 2sh., and one Large bible and other books, 15sh.," are items of the inventory, which was made by Captain White, William Ward, and Gils Hamlin. The total value of personal property was £480, 15sh., 6d.

Besides three sons, John left six fair daughters.

Marriage connections of the Savages include the Kirbys, Gibsons, Frosts, Knapps, and Montagues. The first savings bank in Boston, and the second in the

United States, was founded by James Savage, antiquary, born 1784, a descendant of Major Thomas.

The Savages should have no trouble in proving their eligibility to membership with patriotic societies of various kinds. Revolutionary officers include Captain Abijah, who had also been in the Canadian expedition, and was taken prisoner at Quebec. Captain Abijah was an officer in the guard of Lafayette, and on the latter's visit to this country, entertained him as his guest. Abijah was deputy to the General Assembly. He married Martha Strickland Torrey, and they had fourteen children. Abijah had several brothers in the Revolution—Gideon was one, and Nathan another. A representative of the Pennsylvania Savages was Lieutenant John; of the Virginia family, Joseph, surgeon's mate.

The journal of Corporal Gideon Savage, who was at Valley Forge, is extant, and mighty interesting reading. Nathan Savage, "the archer," was as good a shot as any Indian, and his deeds of prowess were the theme of song and story. Hiel Savage, a soldier of '76, was one of the founders of the New York branch of the family. He made his home in Saratoga County after the close of the war. His father was Ebenezer, fourth from John the first, and he held office at Middletown, Conn., was a surveyor, and the proud father of ten.

The coat-of-arms illustrated is blazoned: Argent, six lioncels [or small lions], rampant, sable, three, two, and one.

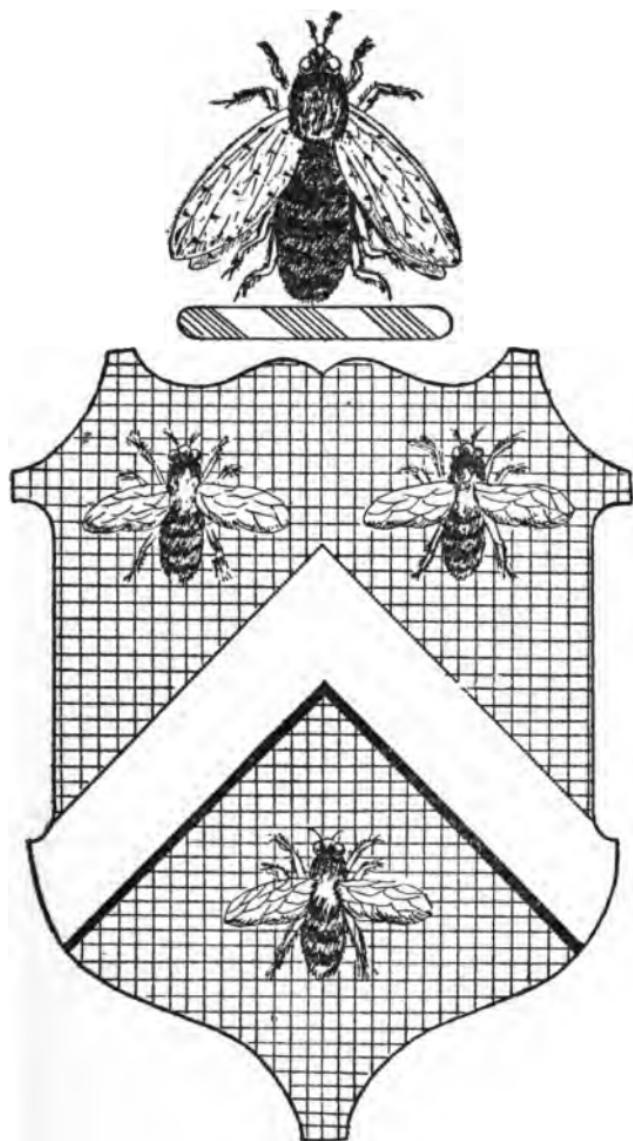
Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, or, a lion's gamb [or limb], erect, sable.

Motto: *A te pro te*—"From thee, for thee." This is the coat-armor ascribed to Major Thomas Savage of Boston, and was granted in 1600. Another Savage motto is *Fortis atque fidelis*. Some branches of the family display arms quartered with those of the King, Bennett, Welstead, and Christian families.



**SEWALL FAMILY**





Sewall



## SEWALL FAMILY

NAME PROBABLY OF GAELIC ORIGIN—FAMILY PROMINENT IN LITERATURE, THE ARTS, AND POLITICS—ONE WAS PASTOR OF THE HISTORIC OLD SOUTH CHURCH

The name of Sewall is a familiar and an honored one. Literature, the arts, education, and politics bear the stamp of the family influence.

If the original form of the name was Seawall, the derivation would be from sea and wall, a structure of stone or other materials intended for defense or security against the sea.

The first to bear the name lived near or was a builder of seawalls.

Other and more interesting derivations are given which would prove it to be an ancient one. Suil, in Gaelic, means a willow, and su, south; wold, wall, wild, and well, a wood, a plain, or a lawn. Combining suil or su with wold, the name, a local one, would mean, when assumed as a surname, one who lived in or near a plain or wood of willows; or one who lived on a southern plain.

Whatever the original name, we find in old records the forms Sewel, Sewell, Sewill, Sewale, Sewayll, Suwold, Suwall, Suwell, and Sowell. Seawell is a familiar colonial form of the name.

One of the first, if not the first, of the family in this country, was Henry Sewall, who was living in Massachusetts in 1634, and was one of the founders of Newbury. He came from Bishopstoke, England. His son was Samuel, also born in England, who, in 1718, became Chief Justice of the Massachusetts colony, an office which he held for ten years.

He was a Harvard graduate, 1671, and remained there as librarian and student of theology. But his marriage five years later with the daughter of John Hull, mint master, caused him to give up his studies,

and he became associated with his father-in-law in business.

He was assistant governor of the colony. As judge he presided at the trial of some of the victims of the Salem witchcraft delusion. A few years later, convinced of his error, he made a public confession, asking pardon of God and men for his offense.

His diary, which gives an interesting account of the times, was published by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

His son, Joseph, was a preacher of such fervor and unction that he was universally known as the "Weeping Prophet." He, too, was a Harvard graduate, and elected its president, an honor which he declined. He was pastor of Boston's historic Old South Church, and a friend of Whitefield.

The nephew of Samuel the first, Stephen, also was Chief Justice of the colony, as well as a great-grandson, Samuel, born 1759, who attained to the high judicial position in 1813.

Memorials of the family are preserved by the Massachusetts Historical Society. These include portraits of Jonathan and Joseph Sewell, and the diary, letters, and books of Judge Samuel Sewell, also his portrait.

Olive branches flourished in Sewall families—seventeen being the sum total in one family. There is a pretty story regarding a forefather, that his wife brought, as her marriage portion, her weight in silver, or £30,000! She must have been a buxom maid! Her father was, perhaps, the John Hull, mint master, already mentioned. But he and his daughter together, with the bridegroom and all the wedding guests thrown in, and the flowers and the presents, could hardly make such a charming total. We will take off a few flourishes, that is, a few ciphers, from this fairy tale, and say that a lucky Sewall received with his bride her "dot" of \$300 in silver—but we won't say it was her weight in coin.

The Sewells have been a power in Virginia and North

Carolina since earliest times. The ancestors of the author, Molly Elliot Seawell, gave their name, in 1627, to Seawell's Point, the identical spot of the Jamestown Exposition, 1907. Seawell has a curious local pronunciation, being pronounced in Virginia as if it were spelled "Sowell," though Miss Seawell herself pronounces her name as it is spelled.

The family is prominent in Moore and Franklin Counties, North Carolina. James Seawell was a member of the Legislature from Franklin in 1801 and 1802, and a member of the same body from Moore County in 1812 and 1813. James Seawell was a member of the Legislature from Cumberland County in 1833 and 1834, but this was probably another man by the same name. Gideon Seawell was a member of the Legislature from Moore County, in 1826-27.

Probably the most distinguished of the name in North Carolina was Judge Henry Seawell, who lived in Wake County, and was said to have been in his day the greatest criminal lawyer in the State. He was Superior Court Judge and a member of the Court of Conference, which was then the Supreme Court. His father and mother lie buried about one mile south of Carthage. They were Joseph and Martha Seawell, and the inscriptions on their tombstones are still plainly legible, although made in 1835. It is also quite interesting to note that this Martha Seawell was a sister of Nathaniel Macon, speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and for many years a Senator in Congress from North Carolina.

In the South we find a marriage connection with the family of Thomas and Willie Jones, who were the principal authors of the Halifax constitution, and among the most prominent Southern families.

One of the most popular of political songs during the Revolution was "War and Washington," written by Jonathan Mitchell Sewall, a lawyer and nephew of Chief Justice Stephen. He was the author of the famous couplet:

"No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,  
But the whole boundless continent is yours."

This occurs in his "epilogue" to Addison's "Cato."

When Jonathan visited England, and the tombs of his ancestors, he found the name universally spelled Sewell, a form which he adopted.

A history of the Society of Friends was written in 1717, by William Sewel, a Friend living at Amsterdam, Holland. The history is mentioned by Lamb, in his "Essays of Elia," under the title, "A Quaker Meeting." Sewel's grandfather was an English Brownist, who had emigrated to Holland.

The arms reproduced are: Sable, a chevron between three bees, volant, argent.

Crest: A bee, or.

This is the coat-of-arms engraved under the portrait of the Rev. Samuel Sewall of Boston, a descendant of Henry Sewall, Mayor of Coventry, England, at the end of the sixteenth century. It is the arms borne by the Sewall family of the Isle of Wight.

The crest of one branch of the family is a chaplet of roses, argent, leaved vert, a bee volant of the first. The arms of another branch are, Sable, a chevron between three butterflies, argent.

**SMITH FAMILY**







## SMITH FAMILY

**NAME OF IRON AND FLAME—HIGH HONORS PAID TO THE SMITHS IN EARLY AGES—AUTHORS, POETS, MEN OF SCIENCE, STATESMEN, DIPLOMATISTS—DESCENDANTS ELIGIBLE TO ALL PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES—A SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—HERALDIC EMBLEMS OF HIGH HONOR**

The Smiths are lineal descendants of Noah's son, Shem. Shem, Shemit, Shmit, Smit, Smith—it is quite simple.

If, however, this derivation does not satisfy the critical reader who prefers to dig for nominal roots, let him be told that, literally (it is sometimes tiresome to be too literal), Smith means Smiter—one who smites or hammers, from the Saxon word, Smitan. In olden days, when every bit of metal, copper, iron, silver, or gold had to be hammered by mighty strokes into armor, tools, and plate, there were many smiters. They were not alone men of brawn, but had also to possess skill and a ready brain. The term was not confined to iron-work, but was applied to everything which required "Smiting." Valorous soldiers were called "Mighty War-Smiths," and the poet was a "Verse-Smith," though he had only to smite his brains to produce results.

In the early ages of the world every king and chief had a smith, and great was the honor paid to him. In Wales, the king's smith sat beside his majesty at table, and had a right to drink of every wine brought into the banquet hall, before even the guests were served. The smith then shaped armor and military weapons, and part of his duty was to teach young warriors how to use the weapons after he had made them.

Among Highland clans the smith ranked third in dignity to the chief.

As a surname, it is one of the very oldest. By some

historians it is said to be the oldest surname of all, with possibly the exception of the name of King. In old records the name appears as Smeeth, Smight, Smithes, Smithyes, and Smijthe. Smythe, Smithe, and Smith are present day forms.

Germany has its Schmitts, Schmiths, Smids, Smidtha, Smits, and Schmitzea. In France the name is the more euphonious Lefevrea. In Italy it is Fabbroni, or one of the classic forms, Fabri and Fabricii. In Scotland one hardly recognizes the name as Gowans.

Some one has unkindly said that John, being the commonest of Christian names, John Smith is really no name at all. To confound this scoffer the following list has been prepared:

In Latin, John Smith is *Johanus Smithius*; in Italian, *Giovanni Smithi*, or *Fabbroni*; in Spanish, *Juan Smithas*; in Dutch, *Jan Schmiths*, or *Schmidt*, or *Schmitzes*; in French, *Jean Lefevres*; in Greek, *Ion Skmiton*; in Polish, *Ivan Schmittiweiski*; in Welch, *Lihon Schmida*; in Scotch, *Jean Gowans*; in Russian, *Jouloff Skmittowski*; in Chinese, *Jahon Shimmit*; in Icelandic, *Jahne Smithson*; in Mexican, *Jontli F'Smitti*; in Tuscarora, *Ton Qu Smittia*.

Gilbert Chesterton has this to say of the name in "Heretics": "The name is unpoetical, although the fact is poetical, and it must be an heroic matter for a man to live up to it. It can claim half the glory of that 'arma virumque' which all epics acclaimed. The sword and the steam-hammer, the arraying of armies, and the whole legend of arms—all these things are written, briefly indeed, but quite legibly, on the visiting card of Mr. Smith. It would be natural if a certain hauteur, a certain carriage of the head, a certain curl of the lip distinguished every one whose name was Smith. Whoever else are parvenus, the Smiths are not."

Smith is often a very convenient alias. When Louis Philippe found himself in a snug hotel at Newhaven, after abdicating his throne, and when fleeing for his

life, he asked the name of his landlady. "Mrs. Smith? Eh, bein, I think I have heard that name before!" He had, for it was the very alias he had adopted, and "William Smith" was written upon the passport he had at that moment in his pocket.

Some genius of computation has figured out that if all the men and boys in the world were enrolled, an army of seven million Smiths would be among them. Allowing feminine Smiths to be as numerous, the world has fourteen million Smiths, of whom there are 1,000,000 in the United States. In New York alone there are 126,000. Three thousand Smiths are employed by the United States Government. Nineteen Smiths die every day.

The Smiths could fill every regiment and man every ship in Uncle Sam's service, so far as numerical and age requirements are concerned. Of the total appropriation made for the Civil Service, \$1,660,000 is paid out of the Treasury to the Smith family each year.

As a matter of fact, the whole family of Whites are masquerading under an assumed name. They belong to the noble army of Smiths, for the name White is derived, not from the Saxon *hwit*, (*albus*), but from *hwita*—a sharpener, an armorer. Add Whites to Smiths, and, verily, the family possesses the earth.

The proudest earldom in England is that of the Smiths—the family name of the Earl of Derby, the present earl being the fifteenth to bear the title. The Essex County branch of the Smijth or Smijtt family traces descent from the Black Prince, and one John was high sheriff of the county in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas Smijth was Secretary of State to Edward VI.

Many Smiths of English ancestry trace back to the Right Reverend William Smith, born in County Lancaster, England, about 1460. He was bishop of Lincoln and Litchfield, and, with one other, founded Brazenose College, Oxford.

The first New England forefather was probably Rev.

John Smith—the original John—born in 1614 in England. He arrived in Massachusetts, 1630, and helped to found Barnstable and Sandwich. His wife was Susannah, sister of Governor Hinckley. They had thirteen children. The record of their formal betrothal is found in an old journal dated 1642, "John Smith and Susannah contracted at Sister Hinckley's house."

Another immigrant ancestor was Nehemiah, who came from Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, England, to Norwich, Conn., in 1636. He is supposed to have been a lineal descendant of Bishop William Smith, named above, and of John, second Mayor of Newcastle, who was fifth in descent from the bishop. Nehemiah's nephew, Edward, was the first custom house official in the colony.

Matthew, from Kent, with wife, Jane, and four children, was in Charlestown, Mass., 1637; Samuel was in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1634; John, from Hertford, was in Milford, Conn., in 1640.

The famous Smith estate, known as St. George Manor, Long Island, comprising nearly 10,000 acres, was granted in the seventeenth century by the English crown to a William Smith. In 1907 it was sold by his descendants for half a million dollars.

Coveted *Mayflower* lineage may be claimed by one New England line of Smiths, which traces back to Isaac Allerton—Hawks and Cushman also being among the early ancestors.

Thomas Smith, a member of the Continental Congress from Pennsylvania, was born in Scotland. His family traced its lineage "very far back, and was of gentle descent and some learning."

Thomas was a lawyer—Judge Thomas—and one of his clients was Washington. His brother, William Smith, was the first provost of the college, now the University of Pennsylvania. William built a handsome house at the Falls of Schuylkill, and the massive gate-post bore a plate upon which his crest was engraved. The plate is now in the possession of a member of



SMITH



his family, and shows an arm in armor, embowed, throwing a spear.

The last royal chief justice of New Jersey was Frederick Smyth. A hatchment—a rare specimen—inscribed with his name, is among the treasures preserved in historic Christ Church, Philadelphia. It is inscribed:

“Frederick Smyth, died 5th May, 1806, aged 65 years.  
Be Virtuous and Be Happy.”

The treasurer of the first Virginia colony was Sir Thomas Smith. Some of the family came over with Lord Baltimore—they were from Wales. From Maryland they went to North Carolina, where they had large grants of land which still remain in the family, having never been bought or sold.

Heitman’s “Officers of the American Revolution” gives, among other names of the family, the following: Lieutenant Silvanus and Captain William of Massachusetts; Major David of Connecticut; Captain Israel of New York; Captain Robert and Lieutenant Samuel of Pennsylvania. Samuel was also in the war of 1812, with the rank of brigadier-general.

Congress resolved that it had “a high sense of the merit of Colonel Samuel Smith of Maryland, in his gallant defense of Ft. Mifflin, and that an elegant sword be presented to him.”

No truer patriot ever lived than Major Simeon Smith, who was always first at the post of danger. He was among the foremost of that gallant little band of eighteen who flew to Stonington, upon the bombardment of that town, and there fought with indomitable courage.

The Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, of Sharon, Conn., volunteered as chaplain to the Fourth Connecticut Regiment. A graphic scene in the Sharon meeting house is described by his wife.

“Before the close of the last hymn a messenger, with jingling spurs, strode down the aisle and up the high pulpit stairs and spoke to my husband, who proclaimed, in clear, ringing tones that ‘the die has been cast; blood

has been shed, and there is no longer any choice between war and slavery.' " It was said of the Rev. Cotton that he could preach a sermon an hour long in twenty minutes.

Asael Smith, who served during the Revolution, and whose home was in Topsfield, Mass., was something of a wag. Instead of swearing off his taxes, he took them in good part, apparently, and even "dropped into poetry," inspired by the theme:

"My land is acres eighty two,  
Which search the Record you'll find true;  
And this is all I have in store,  
I'll thank you if you'll tax no more."

Of course we do not forget that the family has its "signer," James, born in Ireland, who raised the first volunteer company in Pennsylvania. He it was who seconded the resolution offered by Dr. Rush, in favor of a Declaration of Independence.

Prominent in the throng that filled up, with becoming pomp and circumstance, the inauguration of Washington, was Col. William Stephens Smith, a gallant soldier. In 1784, when he was secretary of legation in England, he married Abigail, daughter of John Adams, his sister, Sarah, having become the wife of Abigail's brother, Charles. Colonel Smith was born in New York, the son of John and Margaret Stephens Smith, and he is buried at Sherburne, N. Y. He took part in twenty-two battles, and served as aide to Washington, who always held him in affectionate esteem.

The family has had many governors of States. Benjamin, aide to Washington, was Governor of North Carolina, to whose University he gave 20,000 acres of land, a town being named in his honor. William, born in 1796, was Governor of Virginia; Thomas, born in 1648, was Governor of South Carolina, and was the first to introduce rice into the Carolinas. He was grandson of Sir George Smith, of Exeter, England. James, born in 1809, was Governor of Rhode Island. Another James, born in 1823, was Governor of Georgia.

One of the name has been nominated for President of the United States; six have been members of Cabinets; and one was elected president pro tem. of the Senate.

We do not forget that our national hymn was written by Samuel Francis Smith of Newtonville, Mass.

The coat-of-arms illustrated, borne by Nehemiah Smith, of Norwich, Conn., 1636, is: Barry of six, ermine and gules, a lion, rampant, ducally crowned, sable.

Crest: A tiger, passant, argent, wounded on the shoulder, gules.

Motto: *Avise la fin*—"Consider the end."

These arms were granted, December 17, 1571 (the date of the authorization of the crest being 1624), to John Smith, Mayor of Newcastle, already mentioned. In an ancient record we read of John Smythe of New Castell, under-Lyme, "bearer of barrie of sixe, ermyne and gules, a Lyon."

No heraldic significance has ever been assigned to a barry, its only object, apparently, being to employ two colors. The lion is an emblem of high honor and a token of prowess. The tiger symbolizes valor. Ermine is always considered a bearing of dignity. Regarding the colors, gules and sable; the former denotes courage, integrity, and magnanimity; the latter, constancy; the metal, argent, sincerity.

The arms borne by Governor Thomas Smith of South Carolina were: Sable, a fesse, cotised between three martlets, or.

Crest: A greyhound *sejant*, gules, collared and lined, argent.

Motto: *Semper fidelis*—"Always faithful." This motto is singularly appropriate, when we think of all who have devoted themselves to the service of king and country.

The descendants of Robert Smith of Lancaster County, Virginia, 1665, bear: Sable, a fesse, dancette, between three lions, rampant, each supporting a garb, all or.

Colonel Joseph Smith of Essex County, Virginia,

1728, bore arms: Argent, a chevron, between three acorns, slipped and leaved, or.

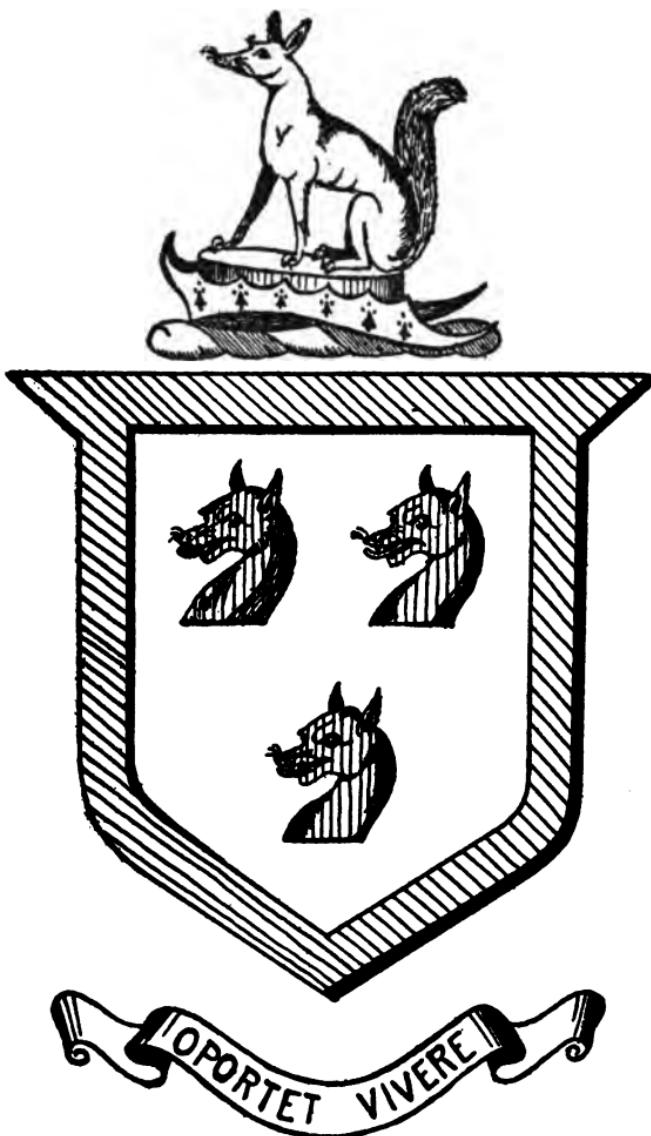
For Smith of Eardiston, Worcester, England, baronet, arms are blazoned: Sable, a cross-flory, or; on a chief, engrailed, ermine, a demi-lion, issuant, between two cross-crosslets, gules.

Crest: A greyhound, *sejant*, sable, collared, and line reflexed over the back, or, the body charged with a cross-crosslet of the last, the dexter paw resting on a cross-flory.

*Virtute sine timore* is the motto of one branch of the family. A sword crossed by a pen is one Smith crest, with the motto, *Mea spes est in Deo*—"My hope is in God."

**TODD FAMILY**







## TODD FAMILY

**REPUTED ORIGIN OF THE NAME MAKES DEMANDS ON THE IMAGINATION—YORKSHIRE THE STRONGHOLD OF THE FAMILY—SCOTISH ANCESTRY CLAIMED BY ONE BRANCH—ONE OF THE “WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION” A TODD—HER LOYALTY PERSONALLY ACKNOWLEDGED BY WASHINGTON**

In Scotland and the north of England tod is a fox, and a todhunter a foxhunter. From this must we seek the origin of the name Todd?

The first to assume it as a surname was perhaps a keen sportsman. He followed the hounds, or was a foxhunter. Tod is a name occurring in the writings of Wycliffe, also Todman. We have other forms of the name, Todt or Todte, for one, and the compounds Tod-castle, Toddenham, and Todlebru.

A good story is told of a market gardener of Middlesex who was brought before a magistrate for not having printed on his cart his name, his place of residence, and the words “taxed cart.” In defense, the gardener said that he had complied with the law in every particular, as the Court could judge from inspection of his cart, upon which was the following legend:

“A Most Odd Act on a Taxed Cart.”

This looked startling, not to say contumacious, until it was explained that it could be rendered:

“Amos Todd, Acton, a Taxed Cart.”

Who have helped to make the name illustrious? To mention but a few, one of the best known Irish scholars of his day—he was born in 1805—was James Henthorn Todd, consulted both by statesmen and theologians. Henry John Todd was editor of Milton; he also edited Johnson’s dictionary, and added several thousand words.

Robert Bentley Todd, in the early part of the nineteenth century, was a physician of high repute, and his

statue may be seen at King's College Hospital. David Todd had a world-wide reputation as an astronomer; Isaac Todhunter was a mathematician, whose treatises had an enormous circulation.

Shall we also mention Mary Evans Todd, the "Mary" of Coleridge's verse? She was not a Todd by birth, to be sure, but the wife and the mother of one—the mother of Elliott D'Arcy Todd, of Yorkshire, which for centuries has been the stronghold, so to speak, of the Todds. Can there be any connection between the name of the family and that of a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire—Todmorden? The town also dates back to Edward III., and even prior to his reign.

From Yorkshire came the progenitors of the American family. One was Christopher, who was an important personage in New Haven almost from the year of its settlement. He was the son of William Todd, who was the son of William Todd, and he came over with his wife, Grace, and several children about 1639. What is now the campus of Yale College was part of Christopher's estate. Many of his descendants now live in New Haven. Agreeably to the traditional origin of his name, Christopher bore for arms three fox's heads.

The Massachusetts branch of the Todd family dates back to John, who also came from Yorkshire. He settled in Rowley, Mass., in 1637, with his wife, Susannah, and six children. He was a representative to the general court for many years. He bore, for arms, a fox, rampant, with a dove for crest, and the motto: "By Cunning, Not by Craft."

Descendants of Adam Todd may claim Scotch ancestry, for he was born in the Highlands and wore the Highland garb. The date of his arrival in the New World is not known, but he died in 1765, leaving a widow and four children—Adam, James, Sarah, and Margaret.

In "Women of the Revolution" we read of Sarah, Adam Todd's wife. Their home was in Cliff street,

New York. When the British took possession of the city she left it, but quickly returned when she heard that a servant, whom she had left in charge of her house, was passing herself off as the mistress and was taking boarders. She remained through the war, and, with her daughters, was a ministering angel to prisoners and the wounded in hospitals.

Her house was called "rebel headquarters" by the British, and an officer said of her and her daughters: "They are the d—— rebels in New York." To the house of her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Whetten, was first brought the news of peace to the citizens of New York. Mrs. Todd received a letter from Washington, expressing thanks and gratitude in behalf of the country, and asked leave to breakfast with her. During the meal he rose twice to thank her for her devoted loyalty. She is buried in St. Paul's churchyard, New York.

Many interesting anecdotes have been handed down in the family regarding Revolutionary days, and the part she and her daughters took in those times that tried men's souls.

Some British soldiers were once in her house, drinking, and asked her for a toast. "Why, we eat toast," she replied, and with so much simplicity that they supposed her really ignorant of the meaning of the word, and insisted no further. Her ingenuity in avoiding the necessity of pledging her enemies recalls the story of a lady, who, obliged to give a toast in the presence of British officers, pledged "to the baker's dozen"—meaning the thirteen Colonies.

"The sword of the Lord and Washington will prevail," was Mrs. Todd's expression of her faith in the righteousness of the cause.

Her daughter, Sarah, married a Brevoort, one of a family owning a large slice of New York City, whose name is perpetuated in various ways in the metropolis—a family which helped to build up Astor and Vanderbilt connections, it may also be mentioned. Adam Todd, second, married Margaret Dodge, daughter of Jeremiah

and Margaret Vanderbilt Dodge. The wife of the first Astor in this country was Sarah Todd. He was John Jacob Astor, who came from Waldorf, Baden, in 1783.

It is not alone the women of the family who have a Revolutionary record; the men also played their parts. Timothy, of Vermont, a surgeon, was at the battle of Bennington, and a member of the Governor's council. Eben Todd, or Tod, as the name frequently appears in Colonial records, served through the war. Thomas, of Virginia, was also a member of the Continental army. His son, Charles, was one of the four aides who rendered General Harrison most important services during his campaign. He was afterward Minister to Russia. The Kentucky branch of the Todd family also has its war record. There were Lieutenant Levi, and his brother, Colonel John, good and brave soldiers. Levi was the father of Robert, the father of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

In the War of 1812 George Todd was lieutenant-colonel. His son, David, was Governor of Ohio. William Todd, of New Hampshire, born in 1823, won the first victory in a constitutional convention, single handed, on the method of drawing seats, and followed it up by drawing the best seat in the House. This gave him prestige, which ready wit and common sense increased, and it was unusual for a convention to vote down anything which he supported. A preacher, author, and educator was John Todd of Vermont, whose "Students' Manual" had a great vogue. He helped to found Mount Holyoke Seminary.

The arms reproduced, that of Christopher, the settler, and now borne by the Connecticut Todds, are: Argent, three fox's heads, couped, gules, a border vert.

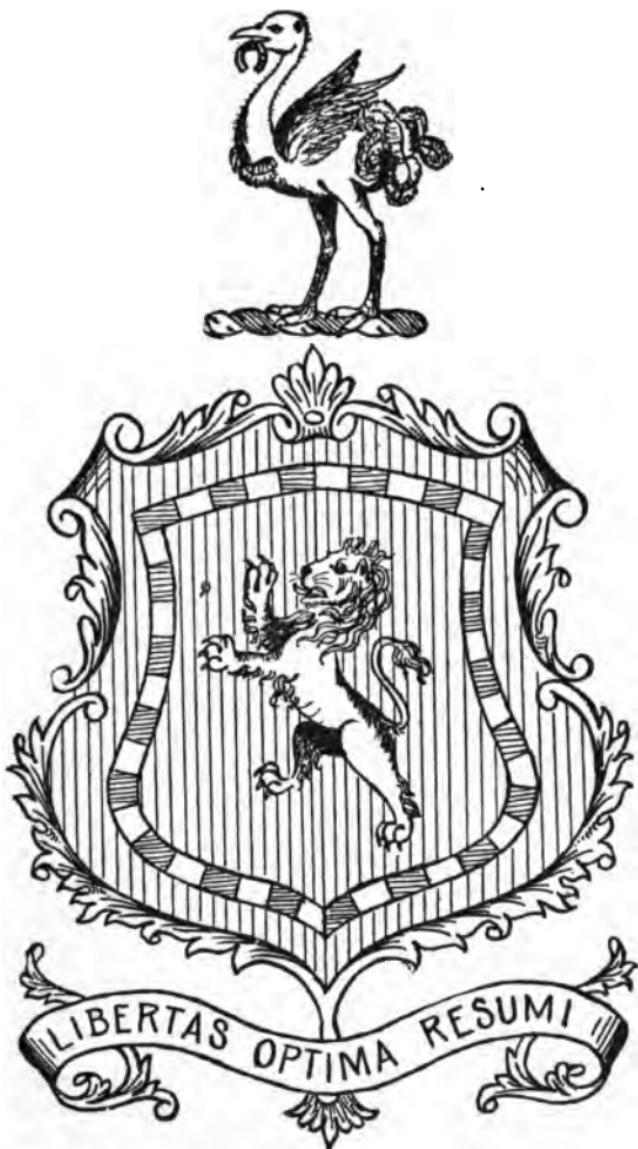
Crest: A chapeau, or cap of maintenance, gules, turned up, ermine, a fox sejant, proper.

Motto: Oportet vivere—"It is necessary to live."

Burke's Peerage credits the Todd family with eight coats-of-arms.

## **WALLACE FAMILY**





Wallace



## WALLACE FAMILY

DESCENDED FROM POWERFUL CHIEFTAINS—PATRIOTISM  
ALWAYS CONSPICUOUS—CHARACTERISTICS ARE  
UNDAUNTED COURAGE AND PHYSICAL PROWESS

Records of the Wallace family begin with Eimerus Galeius, a Welshman, who may have been a descendant of Galgacus, a Caledonian chieftain of the first century, A. D., for some authorities tell us that Wallace is a name derived from Galgacus. This would seem to be a question open to discussion.

Eimerus Galeius had a son called Richard Walense, who, about the beginning of the twelfth century, had large estates in Ayr, Scotland. He was a powerful chieftain, and his sons, Richard and Henry, who wrote the name Walays, added to the paternal estates lands in Renfrew. One of the family estates was named Ellerslie, and there Scotland's national hero, Sir William, son of Sir Malcolm Wallace, is supposed to have been born, 1270.

The variations of the name are legion. To give a few examples: Wallys, Walais, Walleyes, Waless, Wallays, Wallas, Waliss, Wallaise, Wallace, and Walense. Wallis is the ancient Irish form of the name, and Val-lance a Scotch orthography of the early ages.

One of the first, if not the first of the name here, was Rev. James Wallace, who was living at Elizabeth City, Va., about 1695. He came from Perthshire. Stafford and King George counties, Va., were early homes of the Wallaces, and about the middle of the eighteenth century Dr. Michael Wallace owned property in both counties. As he called his house Ellerslie, or Elderslie, and it is known that he came from Scotland, where his father, William, was born in 1719, it is inferred that he was of the same family as Wallace, the hero. Michael, upon his arrival in this country, became a student of

a certain Dr. Brown, the happy father of nine beautiful Miss Browns. Like most—all, indeed—of the doctor's students, Michael straightway lost his heart to one, Elizabeth by name, and parental sanction failing the pair, an elopement from the second-story window (the tale is quite explicit about this) followed. An obliging friend held the ladder. This, too, is put down in black and white.

Dr. Michael and family lived at one time at Falmouth, Va., and among the fees recorded in his account book is one of 800 pounds of tobacco.

One of the early fathers of the Pennsylvania Wallaces was James, who died in Warwick County, 1777. He held many offices. He was justice of the peace; coroner of Bucks County, 1768; and trustee of the Neshamming Presbyterian meeting. It was adjoining this house of worship that its first pastor, Rev. Wm. Tennent, founded the famous Log College. James Wallace was a patriot; a member of the committee of safety; a deputy from Bucks County to Philadelphia, 1774; a member of the committee appointed to purchase all arms not in use in the country; and a delegate to learn the process of powder-making at the saltpetre works, Philadelphia. James married Isabella Miller, of Warwick County, and he was the son of James Wallace, who came from the North of Ireland and died in Warwick in 1724.

One of the New England progenitors was John Wallace, who removed from Ireland to New Hampshire about 1720, with wife, Annis Barnet. His son, William, born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, married Hannah, sister of Matthew Thornton, delegate to the Continental Congress, 1776, and a "signer."

The Wallaces also had homes at New Ipswich, N. H., and Ashburnham and Lunnenburg, Mass. New England marriage connections include the Morses of Lynn, the Gowens, and the Bonds, the latter descendants of Count Rumford.

Virginia, Tennessee, and other Southern connections

include the Lewis, Hickman, Scott, Barron, and Randolph families.

The patriotism of the Wallaces has always been conspicuous and disinterested. Every war has had its representatives. Officers of the Virginia branch in the American Revolution included Ensign James, Surgeon James, Lieuts. Adam, Henry, and Gustavus, and Capt. Andrew. Ensign John and Surgeon Michael were Pennsylvania representatives, and Capt. James was of the Rhode Island branch.

Representatives in the Mexican war included William H. and Lewis, or "Lew" Wallace, of the Western branch of the family. The last named was not only distinguished as a soldier, a lawyer, and a painter, but he was the author of what is called the most celebrated novel ever written by an American. Lew Wallace was the son of David, one of the governors of Indiana.

One of the poets of the family was William Ross Wallace, born in Kentucky. The story is told that one night, when he was in company with several other brilliant men, the question arose, "What rules the world?" Various opinions were expressed. After a while Wallace left the room. When he returned he read the verses which he had just composed:

"The hand that rocks the cradle  
Is the hand that rules the world."

Characteristics of the Wallaces are undaunted courage, physical strength and prowess, and an enthusiastic love of liberty.

The arms reproduced were borne by the Wallaces of Ellerslie, Virginia. The blazon is: Gules, a lion rampant, argent, within a bordure, compony, of the last and azure.

Crest: An ostrich, holding in his beak a horseshoe, proper.

Motto: *Libertas optima resumi.*

This coat-armor is also attributed to the Wallaces of Pennsylvania, but with a different crest, which is a demi-lion rampant, and the motto, *Pro patria.*



## **WENDELL FAMILY**



## WENDELL FAMILY

DOORS OF ALL PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OPEN TO DESCENDANTS—FOREFATHERS MEN OF AFFAIRS—STATES-MEN, AUTHORS, PHILANTHROPISTS—COAT-ARMOR SYMBOLIZES TRUTH, LOYALTY, INTEGRITY

Evert Jansen Wendell, or Wendel, progenitor of the family in this country, was born in 1615, at Emden, Germany.

Emden is situated on the river Ems, "on the confines of the united province of Holland, northwestern part of Hanover, Germany."

The family was originally from Rhynland, or Delft-land, whence they fled to avoid the religious persecutions of the Duke of Alva.

Wendz or Wends is a name given to a province, and here doubtless we have the origin of the name. Wendal is another orthography.

"Se" or "sen" means the "son of," and Janse is therefore the son of Jan, John, or Johannes.

Evert came to the new world in 1642, and settled at New Amsterdam, where, on February 8, 1647, he obtained a patent for a lot in what was then called the "Graft"—now Beaver street. "Graft" has a familiar sound to us of to-day. Have we not heard the word before? Not, however, except in this instance just cited, in connection with a Wendell, we may be very certain. "On Beaver lane, between the Breedweg and Brugh straat," is the way one record has it.

Evert Jansen had the good sense to marry, and he lost no time about it, for in less than two years after his arrival he led blushing Susanna to the altar.

Susanna was the daughter of Mr. Du Trieux, the Philip Du Trieux, it is supposed, who was court messenger at New Amsterdam. Truax is the modern version of this name.

Evert and Susanna had eight children; Thomas, Elsje, Johannes, Diewertje (who died early), Diewertje, second, Jeronimus, Philip, and Evert. After Susanna's death, in 1660, he married Mrs. Maritje Abrahamse, daughter of Abraham Pieter Vosburg, and widow of Thomas Jans Mingael, and they had four children: Abraham, Catharine, Marie, and Susanna. His third wife was Ariaantje.

In 1651 Evert left New Amsterdam, removing to Fort Orange, or Albany, where he died in 1709. His autograph leaves much to be desired, as far as penmanship is concerned, but it is certainly better than "Evert Jansen Wendell—his mark."

His home, on the west corner of James and State streets, Albany, he left to his son, Thomas. Evert was Orphan Master and magistrate, and a worthy ancestor to claim. Many patriotic societies have open doors for the Wendells.

"The Society of Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century" is one. The seal of this society, which was incorporated in 1869, displays a spinning wheel and andirons, and, above, a crown, with the motto, *Consilio et Animis*—"By wisdom and courage."

Captain Johannes Wendell, of the second generation, was alderman and then mayor of Albany, and is described as "successful and wealthy."

His will begins: "Touching such temporal estate of land, houses, goods, chattels and debts, as the Lord hath been pleased, (far beyond my deserts), to be stow upon me, I give to my well-beloved wife Elizabeth," etc. Eleven children had to be provided for. Two daughters were to receive 340 beavers when they married—beavers were counted as currency. Wendell street, Albany, was thus named, in the early days.

Jeronimus, or to give a more common spelling of the time, Hieronymus, of the second generation, married Ariaantje Harmense Visscher of Albany. Those were the days, when, even if art was long, time was not fleeting. But to say nothing of the length of names



REGERENDEN DIJAKEN

1656

Wendell

bestowed, have you not a tear to drop for the maid who must say, "I, Ariaantje Harmense, take thee, Hieronymus"—truly a dramatic moment! But she could congratulate herself that he was not also Abrahamse Dadvijse, and so on.

These old Dutch names have a delicious sound, any way—even Maritje, Jillisse, and Diewertje. The latter, translated into prosaic twentieth century dialect, means little Deborah—"ie" or "je" being a diminutive, or term of endearment.

Marriage connections of the Wendells of New York include the Van Ness, Ten Broeck, de Kay, Hun, Van Vechten, and Schuyler families. Jaabus Davidtse Schuyler married Catalyntje Wendell, granddaughter of Evert the first. Cathalina Hun married Harmanus Wendell, who, among other offices, held that of justice of the peace.

The Wendells, of one branch, are heirs of the noted Anneke Janse. This, through the marriage of Abraham, of the third generation, to a great-granddaughter of Madame Anneke.

We are not going to accuse the Wendells of extravagance in dress, although among the effects of one thrifty forefather there were fourteen dozen silver buttons—large ones and solid—to say nothing of silver shirt buttons. The description we have of Colonel Jacob Wendell, a merchant of Boston about 1750, makes charming reading. He wore a richly embroidered scarlet coat, an embroidered long waistcoat, small clothes, gold knee buckles, silk stockings with gold clocks, shoes with large gold or silver buckles—according to the importance of the occasion—full ruffles at bosom and wrists, a gold-laced cocked hat, and he carried a gold-headed cane. If thus he was attired, what must have been the gay apparel of his wife! Colonel Jacob was a member of the Governor's council, and director of the first bank of Massachusetts.

The Wendells of New England claim Abraham, grandson of Evert, as a forefather. In New Hampshire

the line traces to John, grandson of Abraham. John was born at Boston, son of John and Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund and Dorothy Quincy—"Dorothy Q." When Washington was at Portsmouth, N. H., one of the Wendells—John by name—was one of the committee to welcome him, and for the occasion he composed some verses, which are filled with patriotism and poetic fire.

Among the hosts of John Paul Jones, when he visited Portsmouth, were the Wendells. New England connections of the family include the Holmes—Oliver Wendell Holmes—and the Phillips, Wendell Phillips. John Phillips, father of Wendell and son of William and Margaret Wendell Phillips, the first mayor of Boston, is buried in the famous old Granary Burying Ground.

Margaret was the eleventh child of Colonel Jacob—whose raiment has furnished us with a paragraph—and her mother was a descendant of Colonial Governor Bradstreet.

The Wendells owned mills in New England, and were prosperous. In their ranks they number statesmen, philanthropists, authors, poets, and patriots.

Among those in the Continental army were Captain John, and Adjutant Jacob, both of New York, and both literally "boys of '76." The Wendells who became Western pioneers claim, among other patriotic ancestors, Bowen Green, drum-major in the Revolutionary army, for his daughter, Huldah, conferred the honor of her hand—likewise her heart—upon a Wendell.

An illustration is given of the coat-armor borne by descendants of Evert Jansen Wendell.

It is blazoned: Per fesse, azure and argent; in chief, a ship in full sail, of the second; in base, two anchors, in saltire, rings downwards, sable.

Motto: Regerenden Dijaken.

Some branches of the family use the ship of the arms for crest.

The ship might be described as "a Dutch galleon, under sail, with royal flag of Holland flying." A ship,

in heraldry, symbolizes some notable exploit by sea, and anchors, succor in extremity. The anchor is also the Christian emblem of hope. The shield of Richard I. bore an anchor.

Azure symbolizes loyalty, truth, and integrity; argent, sincerity and peace; sable, constancy.

When the old Dutch Church at Albany was demolished, in 1806, one window was saved. It had nine panes of glass upon which the coat-of-arms, here shown, was painted, and these have been preserved. Evert Jansen Wendell was an elder and one of the pillars of the church.

**WILSON FAMILY**



## WILSON FAMILY

PATRIOTIC PIONEERS READY TO DO AND DARE—JAMES  
WROTE HIS NAME LARGE UPON THE DECLARATION  
OF 1776—PASTOR OF BOSTON'S FIRST CHURCH A  
WILSON

Wilson is a name said to be derived from Williams. The process of evolution is something as follows: Williams, Wills, Bills, Bilson, Willson. Other names derived from Williams are Wilks, Wilkins, Wilkinson, Wickens, Wickeson, Willet, Willy, Wylie, Till, Tillot, Tilson.

In old records we find that a certain John designated himself "John son of William, the son of John de Hunchef." In another later record he wrote himself, John Wilson. In this way was the name formed.

It was a free and easy way each man had of identifying himself in the long ago. Sometimes the same person bore different surnames at different periods. Thus a man who described himself as William, son of Adam Emmotson, in 1406, calls himself William Emmotson ten years later.

In Battle Abbey deeds the names John Hervey, John Fitz-Hervie de Sudwerk, and John de London are all of one and the same person.

We must not suppose that an abbreviated name implies any disrespect, or that the Wills and Wilsons are less "worshipful"—as the old records would say—than the Williams and the Williamsons.

Willson was almost invariably the spelling until within the last 150 years—now we seldom find the two "l's" used.

Before 1700 a number of Wilsons had found homes in this country.

One was almost a *Mayflower* pilgrim. This is an instance of a miss being as good as a mile. He who might have conferred a distinguished honor upon his

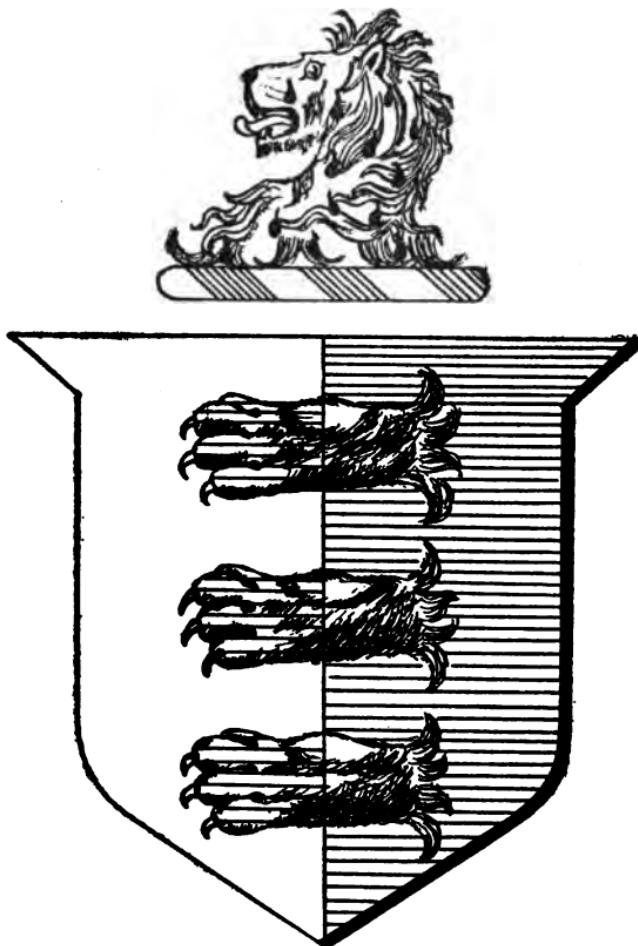
descendants, by taking passage in that historic boat, was Roger, born in England, and one of the company who helped to fit out the *Mayflower*. However, his son John, born in England 1631, came over twenty years later, and did valiant service in fighting both Indians and Frenchmen. To do and dare was one of his objects in coming to the new world. His great-grandson, John, of Rehoboth, Mass., was in the Revolution. William, an early settler of Concord, died a soldier in the Continental army, and his son, Samuel, born here, entered the army when only sixteen, and served to the end.

The pastor of the first church, built about 1630, in Boston, was John Wilson, who is supposed to have been one of those of Governor Winthrop's fleet. John's wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Mansfield, and his mother was niece of the famous Puritan Archbishop Grindal. John Wilson traced a pedigree to William Wilson, "gentleman," of Wellsbourne, Lincoln County, England, who died 1587, and was buried in the famous chapel of Windsor Castle. Here his son, Rev. William, a canon of the chapel, was also buried in 1615. The Rev. John was nearly related to the Wellsbourne family, doubtless a son of Canon Wilson.

Gowen Wilson was one of the forty-two men admitted citizens of Kittery, Maine, in 1647. His name is also spelled Gawin, Gowin, and Goin. It is an uncommon name, but a favorite in the Wilson family, and found in nearly every generation. Gavin, probably the original form, is a well-known name in Scotland, the native land of Gowen Willson.

The progenitor of the New York branch of the family was William, son of William, a famous doctor in Scotland. The New York William settled at Livingston Manor, and was executor of the will of Chancellor Livingston. William was in the war of 1812.

The Pennsylvania family claim Thomas Wilson, who came over in 1730, and was one of the founders of Gettysburg. He married a sister of Major Dunwiddie, of Revolutionary fame.



RES NON VERBA

Wilson

James Wilson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was one of the founders of the North Carolina branch of the family. He was born in Scotland, and possessed the splendid characteristics of that nation—characteristics which have made its people notable the world over. James was a member of the Continental Congress, and also the Congress of 1785. Soon after he was appointed Chief Justice. His reputation as an able lawyer has never diminished, and for profound insight few have been his equals.

On Thursday, November 22, 1906, with ceremonies of great solemnity and dignity, the remains of James Wilson, signer of the Declaration of Independence and esteemed by some as the creator of the Constitution of the United States, were brought from North Carolina and reinterred within the shadow of old Christ Church, Philadelphia. The clergy officiating at Christ Church were the Bishop Coadjutor of the diocese of Pennsylvania, the Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., the secretary of the diocese, the Rev. Thos. J. Garland, the Rev. J. H. Lamb, D. D., chaplain of the Society of St. Andrew, and the Rev. R. Heber Barnes, in charge of Christ Church. After the religious service, the exercises were in charge of the Governor of Pennsylvania, who made the opening address and introduced the distinguished speakers from the city, the State and the nation. Among these were Samuel Dickson, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, author of "Hugh Wynne," Andrew Carnegie of New York, Judge Alton B. Parker, President of the American Bar Association, Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, and Hampton L. Carson, Esq., Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. The casket was then borne to the churchyard as the choir sang Kipling's

"Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget. Lest we forget."

The South Carolina family trace back to Dr. Robert Wilson, who settled in Charlestown, the middle of the eighteenth century.

The Wilsons have their statesmen, Senators, lawyers, physicians, artists, musicians, historians, educators, engravers, journalists. The Vice-President of the United States was a Wilson only by adoption. If he had had the luck to be born into the family, he would probably have stopped at nothing less than the office of chief executive of the land.

The strenuous man of affairs was George, who laid out the city of Des Moines, Iowa.

One of the well-known members of the family is John Wilson, author, born 1785, in Scotland, whose pen name was Christopher North. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he acquired considerable scholarship, perfected himself in all sports and exercises, and fell in love with a certain "Margaret," who was the object of his affections for several years.

The family boasts also of men mighty with the sword, as well as the pen. There was Sergeant Joseph of Maine. He died 1710, and his widow Hannah stepped into his shoes, figuratively speaking. She was chosen to set up a garrison house, because—so it is explained—hers was the best garrison near, and not on account of any special ability on her part as an Indian fighter. Hers, however, was not the simple life of inaction.

Sergeant Joseph's inventory includes much good cheer for "funerall charges." There were gallons of it, i. e., "good cheer," and nutmegs, cloves, "allspis" and "gouger."

"To the fetchen the crownar (Joseph died suddenly), one shilling.

"To Mr. Elihu Gunnson, three shillings." (He presumably was a gentleman of the jury.)

"To mr. odd horn, one sh—"

This is a puzzler! If the name of a man, why did he not change it?

The hero of the family—or the hero of a story which has lost nothing as it traveled along down the ages—was the young son of William Wilson, of Maine, whose

wife and son—the hero of the story—were carried off by Indians. The boy was barefooted. It was summer time when the red men descended upon the Wilson home and carried away the two captives. When cold weather came on the boy was provided with wooden shoes. One happened to pinch his foot, and so exasperated him that one day he seized a tomahawk, and, with a single blow, split the shoe from his foot.

The adroitness with which he dealt the blow, without touching his foot with the weapon, so pleased his captors that they released him and his mother. The mate to the wooden shoe is handed down in the family as a precious relic.

The family had its share of curious names, for were there not Calantha Jane and Sophila Annette—these the wife and daughter of Albert, whose name was handed down to his son, and to a daughter, Mary Alberteen.

The coat-of-arms reproduced, that of the Wilsons of Wellsbourne, is recorded in the Heralds' Lincolnshire Visitation of 1592. It is found on the will of Rev. John, of Boston. According to Burke's Peerage, it was granted March 24, 1586. It is emblazoned as follows: Per pale, argent and azure, three lion's gambs, erased, fesseways, in pale, counter charged.

Crest: A lion's head, erased, argent, guttee de sang.

Motto: *Res non verba*—"Deeds, or acts, not words."

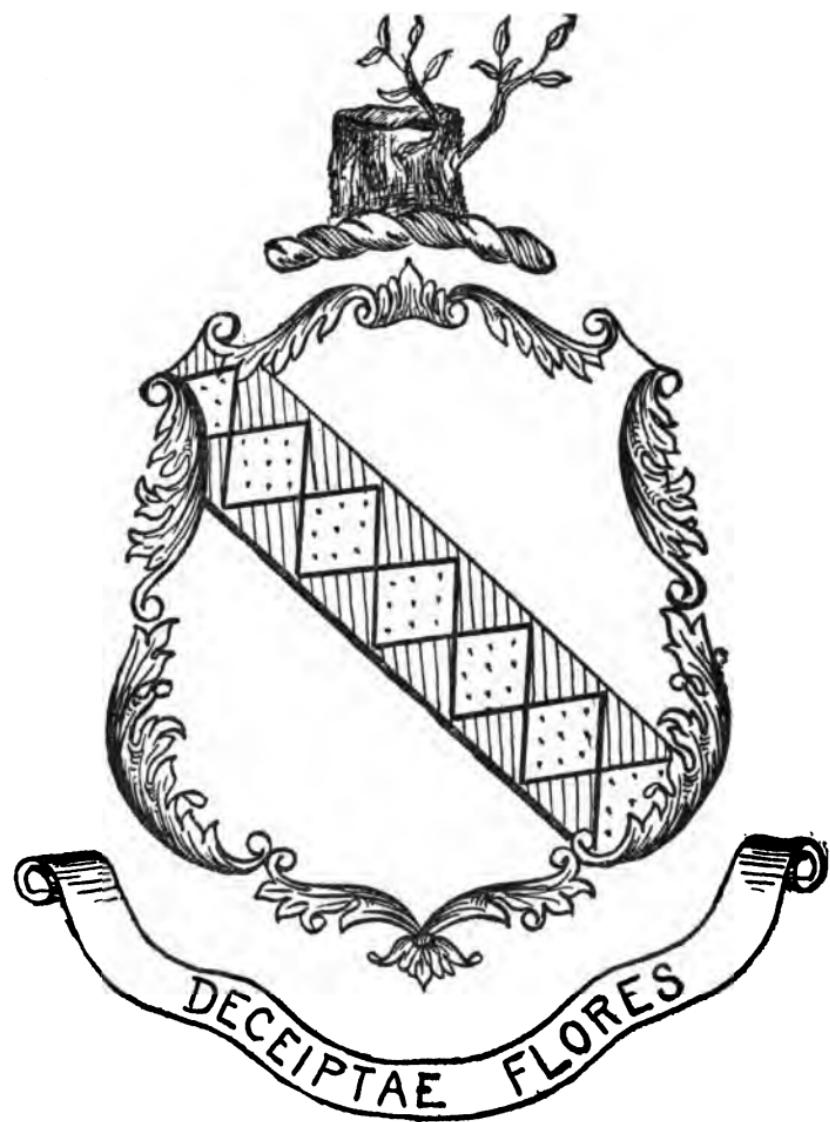
A lion, as has often been said, is a bearing of high honor—it matters not whether it be the body entire, or erased, or simply a limb.

The family of South Carolina, descendants of Dr. Robert, bear arms: Gules, a chevron, between three mullets, argent. Crest: A talbot's head. Motto: *Semper vigilans*.

The New York Wilsons bear arms: Sable, a wolf, ducally gorged. Crest: A wolf's head. Motto: *Ego de meo sensu judico*.

## **WINSLOW FAMILY**





Winslow



## WINSLOW FAMILY

RECORDS EXTEND BACK TO FOURTEENTH CENTURY—  
FAMILY IDENTIFIED WITH HISTORY OF THE NEW  
WORLD—PILGRIM EDWARD WAS “WELL CON-  
NECTED”—HIS MARRIAGE WITH WIDOW WHITE  
THE FIRST IN THE COLONY

Winslow, at first glance, seems a name without any aliases. Upon investigation, however, it turns out to have a considerable number. For example, you may begin away back several centuries and write down your grandfather as Wyncelowe. This reverses the present order of orthography, for it is usually “i” first, and changed to “y,” as you grow rich and haughty, and wish to put on airs.

Next we come across, in ponderous tomes, dust-covered, these variations of the patronymic: Wynselowe, Wynsloe, Wynslo, Wynslaire, Winneslaw, then Wendslow, Winslowe, until finally we settle down upon Winslow—plain, sensible name that you couldn’t misspell if you wished to ever so much.

The name is of Anglo-Saxon derivation, meaning the “hill of battle,” or the battle hill, from uines, or winnes, or wines, meaning battle, and hlaw, a hill.

Winslow is the name of a town in Buckinghamshire. In Sweden there is a place called Winslof.

The first record, probably, of the name as a patronymic is in 1443, when Thomas Winslowe “Esq.” was living in Oxford. He also had a seat in Essex.

In the New World no name is more identified with its history, or has, rightly, been more honored.

The register, dated 1560, of St. Peter’s Church, Droitwich, Worcestershire, gives records of the ancestors of Edward, the *Mayflower* pilgrim. This was the year of the birth of Edward’s father, also Edward, who married, first, Eleanor Pelham, and second, Magdalene

Ollyver, the mother of the pilgrim, who was born in 1595.

The family chart may also record the name of the second Edward's grandfather, Kenelm, a name which has been passed down from generation to generation.

The "Plimoth" pilgrim had married, in 1618, Elizabeth Barker, who came over with her husband. They brought three servants, and it is down in the records that he was a gentleman "well connected," and "of the best family of any of the pilgrims." This is a distinction claimed by others for their *Mayflower* grandfathers. At any rate, Edward has the distinguished prefix "Mr." to his name in the compact. His marriage to the widow, Susanna Fuller White, mother to Peregrine White, the first child born to the colonists, was the first wedding in Plymouth.

The record puts it quaintly: "Mr. Ed. Winslow, his wife dyed, and he maried with the widow of Mr. White, and hath two children living by her, marigable, besides sundry that are dead."

Governor Winslow, to give him his title, as agent of the colony made several trips to England, and in 1624 brought the first neat cattle imported. His knowledge of medicine gained the good will of Massasoit, whom he cured of an illness.

He warned idlers and persons "with a dainty tooth" not to come to the colony; the land had not then been won by our valiant forefathers, sword in hand, nor did it flow with "honey, freedom and milk."

The only authentic portrait of any *Mayflower* pilgrim is that of Edward Winslow; it was painted in England in 1651. His chair and other relics are preserved in Pilgrim Hall. The first Thanksgiving is thus described by Winslow: "Our harvest being gotten in, Governor Bradford sent four men out fowling, so that we might rejoice together. For three days we feasted Massasoyt and some 90 men." This was in 1621. The next Thanksgiving Day was in July, 1623.

Josiah, son of Edward, was Governor of the colony,

and his son, Isaac, was military commander for twenty years, and chief justice. Isaac's son, John, was also a noted military leader. His house at Plymouth is still standing and his sword and portrait are in Pilgrim Hall. The town of Winslow, in Maine, is named for him.

Another John of this line saved the communion plate of Old South Church, Boston, from the British by burying it. It was he who discovered the dead body of General Joseph Warren. "Winslow Blues," a military organization, was thus named for him, and he was one of the charter members of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which Washington was one of the founders.

Revolutionary rosters give, among others, the names of Captain and Surgeon Shudruch, Captain Nathaniel and Major John J. Maas. John H. Winslow, of Enfield, son of Major John, was in the War of 1812. Admiral John Aucrum Winslow, of the North Carolina family, was an admiral and in the Mexican War.

A Winslow characteristic is loyalty, a trait carried to a degree by Edward of Rochester, Mass., born in 1703, son of Major Edward. So highly did he regard his family that only one of its name was good enough for his wife—his three wives. First, Hannah Winslow; second, Rachel Winslow; third, Hannah Winslow. He had eighteen children.

The coat-of-arms illustrated, that of Governor Edward Winslow, is blazoned as follows: Argent, on a bend, gules, seven lozenges, conjoined, or.

Crest: The trunk of a tree, throwing out new branches, proper.

Motto: *Deceptæ flores, or Decarpitus floreo*, as it sometimes appears.

Kenelm Winslow bore arms: Argent, on a bend, gules, eight lozenges, conjoined, or.

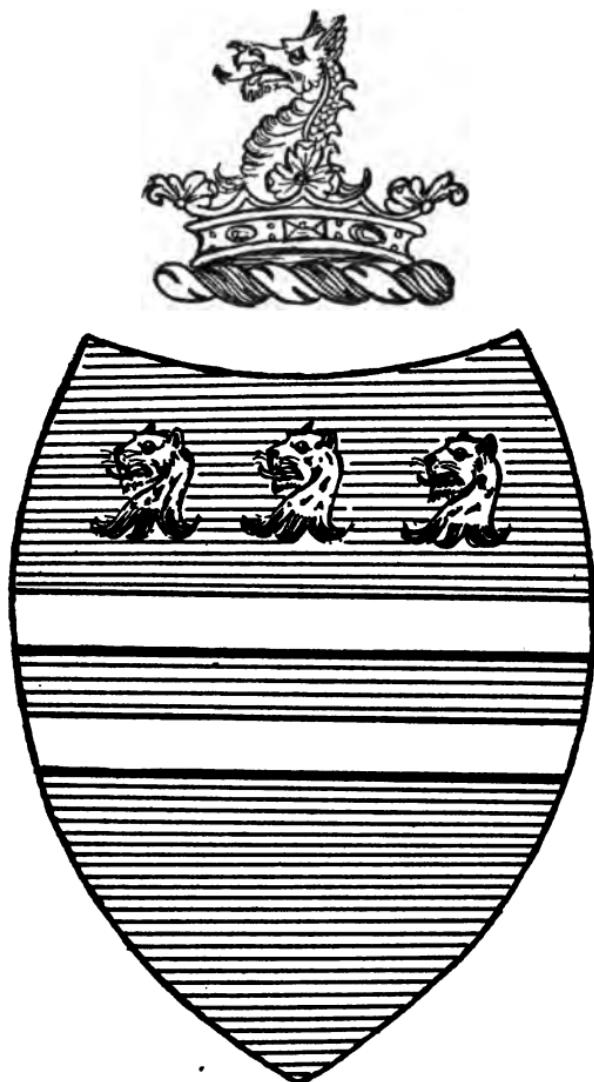
Crest: The stump of a tree with branches proper, encircled with a strap and buckle. His motto was *Decarpitus floreo*.

Regarding the significance of the heraldic bearings,

the bend, which symbolizes the shield suspender of a knight, and is a bearing of high honor, denotes defense, protection. The lozenge, like all square figures, means honesty, constancy, wisdom, and is a token of noble birth. The tree has always been an object of veneration. Argent signifies sincerity; gules, military fortitude and magnanimity; and or, generosity and elevation of mind.

**WRIGHT FAMILY**





Wright



## WRIGHT FAMILY

**NAME OF ANGLO-SAXON DERIVATION—ONE FATHER CAME OVER IN THE “FORTUNE”—FIVE HAVE BEEN GOVERNORS OF STATES—MANY NAMES UPON REVOLUTIONARY ROSTERS.**

Wright is a name derived from the Anglo-Saxon *wryhta*. Like the Latin word, “*faber*,” it means a workman of any kind, especially an artificer in wood or hard materials. Wright, at this day, means carpenter in Scotland.

In *Canterbury Tales*, Chaucer says:

“He was a well good wright—a carpenter.”

*Wryde*, *le Wryght*, *le Wricte*, *le Wrytte* and *Wrighte* are old forms of the name. It appears as a surname in conjunction with many other words as *Allwright*, *Goodwright*, *Arkwright*, *Wainwright*, *Wrightson* and *Wrightworth*.

The family has been prominent in England for many centuries, especially in Suffolk, Kent, Surrey, Warwick, and Durham. *Cranham Hall*, Essex, is one seat of the Wrights, and *Bilham House*, York, another. Wright's Park is well known in Scotland. The Irish branch was established by *Ireland Wright*, who went with Cromwell to that kingdom.

One of the first of whom we have any record was *John, Lord of Kelvedon Manor, Essex*. He died in 1551. His son was *Robert of the Moat House, and Lord of the Manor of Great and Little Ropers*.

His direct descendant was *Thomas*, whom we find deputy to the general court at *Wethersfield, Conn.*, in 1643, whose wife was *Margaret, widow of John Elson*.

An earlier pilgrim father was *William*, who came over in the *Fortune*, 1621, with his wife *Priscilla*.

In 1645 *Benjamin*, who had come from England, was a large landowner at *Guilford, Conn.* He was granted permission to put up a tan-mill “to take water

yt issueth from ye waste gate, provided it hurt not ye town mill."

He had nine children, and from him descended Silas, Governor of New York and United States Senator, and William, Governor of New Jersey and also Senator.

Nicholas, who was living at Lynn, Mass., in 1637, was a surveyor, a large landowner and town magistrate. He also held many other offices of civil trust.

The Wrights have a notable record as Governors of States. Besides Silas and William, already mentioned, there was Sir James Wright, the last royal Governor of Georgia. He was born in South Carolina, 1714, and son of Benjamin, who was from Durham, England. Robert Wright was Governor of Maryland, and Joseph of Indiana.

Of Governor Silas Wright it has been said that he "never sought an office, and never felt at liberty to refuse one."

Nathaniel Wright, an active member of Winthrop's colony, was a London merchant who owned one-eighth of the ships which brought the colonists to America, which he never visited. Thomas, of Wethersfield, was of the same family, and Nathaniel's half-brother, Samuel, was ancestor of the Springfield, Mass., branch.

The brothers, Peter and Anthony, were progenitors of the Long Island Wrights. The deed of their land purchase, in 1677, from the Indians shows that the consideration was 6 Indian coats, 6 kettles, 6 fathoms of wampum, 6 hoes, 6 hatchets, 3 pairs of stockings, 30 awl blades, 20 knives, 3 shirts and as much peag as would amount to £4. A portion of this land has been owned and occupied by the Wrights ever since.

The first Quaker meeting was held at Anthony's house, and a house of worship erected on his grounds was paid for in Indian corn, pork and peas.

One of the founders of Methodism in this country was Richard Wright, who came over with Francis Asbury in 1771.

In 1736 Thomas Hynson Wright, a surveyor for

Lord Baltimore, was one of the delegates to the Assembly at Annapolis. His son, Colonel Thomas, was delegate to the Colonial Convention of 1775, a member of the association of freemen who protested against infringements of their liberty, and the first military commander of Maryland forces under Revolutionary organization.

Major Samuel Turbutt Wright, also of the Maryland family, was a hero of the Revolution and one of the principal leaders at the battle of Long Island, where it was that the valor of Maryland's "400" shone so gloriously. The Sons of the Revolution of that State have commemorated the bravery of the heroic band by the erection of a monolith at Brooklyn.

Revolutionary rosters give the names of Lieutenant Nahum, wounded at Bunker Hill; Surgeon Elihu, of Massachusetts; Lieutenant Dudley and Lieutenant Ebenezer, of Connecticut; Captain Robert and Lieutenant Daniel, of New York; Lieutenant Anthony of Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Benjamin, of Maryland; Lieutenant David, of North Carolina, and Captain John, of Georgia. His son, Captain Benjamin, won laurels in the war of 1812.

Dr. Thomas, of the Long Island family, one of the most eminent surgeons of his day, although an old man at the time of the Revolution, took part and died in prison, his body being thrown into one of the trenches in the rear of the present City Hall, New York, known as the Graves of the Martyrs. His body was reinterred in Trinity Cemetery. Dr. Thomas was an ardent patriot and served on board the privateer *Grayhound* during King George's war, 1744-1748.

Stephen Wright and his partner, Charles Brown, built the first steamboat, the *Clermont*, for its inventor, Robert Fulton, in 1807.

The artist of the Wright family is Joseph, who was styled Wright of Derby, where he was born in 1734. Thomas Wright, a hundred years or less later, the antiquary, helped to found the British Archaeological

Association. He was a great scholar. Edward Wright, living in the seventeenth century, was a mathematician of note.

The family also has its authors, poets, educators, reformers, missionaries, financiers and men of science, as well as professional men.

Characteristics of the family are truth and honor. "I would sooner accept the word of a Wright than to believe most men on their oath." Rare executive ability, a strong sense of justice, firmness, combined with courtesy and affability, are other traits, to which may be added patriotism, military ardor, and a self-sacrificing spirit. Length of years have been rewards for upright living, and the Wrights have numbered many centenarians in their ranks. It is recorded of one that when an old man—in the neighborhood of ninety—he went out one day to mow with the young men, but sat down to weep when he found that he could not keep up with the others.

The arms reproduced were granted June 20, 1509, to the Wrights of Essex. Burke blazons them as follows: Azure, two bars argent; in chief, three leopard's heads, or.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, or, a dragon's head proper. No motto is given with this coat-of-arms, which can be claimed by descendants of Thomas of Wethersfield.

Mottoes borne by some branches of the Wright family are: Mens sibi, Conscia recti, and Fortiter et recte.

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